

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 44.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2492.

HOUSE CUTS THE SALARIES OF MEN IN LAW OFFICE

The Attorney General Suffers as Do Deputy and the Sheriffs.

It was a case of marching down the hill and up again in the House yesterday morning, though the marchers did not reach the top of the hill, and the salary of the Attorney General, which was at the close up remained a considerable distance off the summit, when the legislators had done with consideration of it.

The lower body began with consideration of the salary bill, to cover the six months' period, and there was a hammer and anvil club organized as soon as Chairman Greenwell took the chair and called for the reading of the bill. Attorney General Andrews was cut down in salary from \$2,250 for the six months to \$2,000, the deputy reduced and the assistant cut out, and then the work went along right merrily with other officers.

After lunch hour the members seemed to have seen a great white light, and the assistant was put back in the bill and the Attorney General was made the subject of new consideration. But the second state of that man was worse than the first. When Kumalae got through, and Greenwell had stated the question well before the members, the price for the office was put at \$1,800 and there it remained. There was cutting along the line and adjournment was had after pay of police had been referred to various island members.

During the brief session of the Senate, good progress was made with the eighteen months' appropriations. It would have been concluded on second reading but for the caution exercised in referring the Board of Health items to the same special committee as had reported upon that body's supplies in the six months' bill. Senator Dickey's effort to territorialize the band led to the item for that institution being also committed. It looked ominous for Captain Berger's command just a minute, but the country members may come to the question next time with more music in their souls. The ruling out of order of the Molokai visitation joint resolution was another episode in the Senate's transactions.

IN THE HOUSE.

Vice-Speaker Knudsen opened the House a little late owing to the absence of Speaker Beckley who is a victim of the dengue.

From the Department of Public Works came a communication suggesting that the incidental fund be given an emergency addition, as there is now a shortage of \$339.97 in it. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Kealawa presented a resolution asking for an appropriation of \$3000 for homestead roads in Puna, referred to the Hawaii committee.

Before the House went into committee of the whole Kellinot wanted to know about the House expense bill which came from the Senate with amendments, and it was found that the Speaker had the measure in his desk.

SALARIES ARE CUT.

The House then went into committee of the whole house on the six months' salary bill. The Attorney-General's Department came first. The Attorney-General's salary was cut from \$2,250 to \$2,000; that of the Deputy Attorney-General to \$1,250 from \$1,500, and then the Assistant Attorney-General was cut out of the bill entirely, by a large majority. The stenographer item caused a row. An attack was made by Kumalae who wanted to have the salary cut to \$450, and he suggested that there should be no more paid than is put down in the other offices. The item finally passed at \$800 on motion of Kalama. Wright proposed an amendment that the stenographer must be a voter, but he got only a few votes, the plan being smothered.

The Sheriff's office prospered, the Deputy High Sheriff being given a clerk at \$100 a month. An attempt was made to cut the jailor's salary from \$1000 to \$750, which failed. Kalama proposed a salary for the deputy jailor at Oahu Prison, \$750, which was adopted. On motion of Andrade the vote on the Assistant Attorney-General was reconsidered and the item was then passed as in the bill. Pulae, telling of the hard work in the Attorney-General's office, moved to reconsider the item for his salary. This was done and a long debate followed, all kinds of arguments over salaries being pressed, figures from the mainland being quoted, and much heat displayed, but the committee rose and the House went into recess without action.

TO CONFER ON EXPENSES.

When the House reconvened the first business was the reading of a communication from the Senate announcing

that the following conference committee had been appointed to consider the differences between the houses on House Bill No. 4, the journal printing bill: Messrs. Isenberg, Achi and J. T. Brown.

Senate Bill No. 11, appropriating money for the immediate use of the Treasury Department, was received by the House and passed on third reading.

Kealawa presented a resolution directing the Police Committee to inquire into the action of certain members of the House in Kukui street on Saturday last, the object being to get a joke on certain members who use that thoroughfare to reach the theater. It was ruled out of order.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SALARY.

The House then resumed consideration of the salaries bill. Paele moved to cut it to \$1500, which was lost by twenty to four. The motion then came on the Fernandez amendment to reduce to \$2,000 on which the vote was: ayes 11, noes 12, and the roll was then called on the motion that the item pass as in the bill. Kumalae interrupted to move to amend by placing the salary at \$1,800.

When this was ruled out of order, after a debate which engrossed the parliamentarians and caused some caustic comment, Kumalae maintained that the chairman was ruling arbitrarily and Paele, Kupieha and others took part. Kumalae insisted that Pulae had voted with the minority and demanded to know how he voted. The roll call was again ordered but Kumalae interrupted to say that if the chair continued to rule contrary to the rules he would resign and give his reasons for resigning too. The roll call resulted: ayes 10, noes 13.

This left no item of salary for the Attorney-General and Kumalae again moved to insert it at \$1,800 for the six months. He argued at length as to advisability of reducing pay, followed by Fernandez who cited the rates paid in mainland states and territories, the amendment prevailing.

SHERIFFS' SALARIES SUFFER.

The salary of the Sheriff of Hawaii was cut from \$1200 to \$1000, without debate, but the Maui men objected to the reduction of their Sheriff to the same basis. Kanio renewed his argument for economy. Pali protested against the cut, saying that the Hawaiian members had criticized their Sheriff and consequently it was all right to cut his salary, but the Sheriff of Maui is a good man. Kalama laid stress upon the necessity to give good salaries to Sheriffs, for attempts to in-

TRANSITION PERIOD IS DECLARED TO BE LEGAL

The United States Supreme Court, by a Vote of Five to Four, Sustains the Contention of Territory in Mankichi Case.

(SPECIAL CABLEGRAM TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The United States Supreme Court has sustained the conviction of Osaki Mankichi, a Hawaiian transition period case, by a vote of five to four.

E. G. WALKER.

The Osaki Mankichi case has a long history. In the interval between the passage of the resolution of annexation in 1898 and the Organic Act creating the Territory of Hawaii, a Japanese named Osaki Mankichi was brought to trial for murder on information filed by a local judge. He was convicted by the vote of nine of his twelve jurors and sentenced to twenty years, the Hawaiian law, even in capital cases, accepting such a verdict as equally potent with a unanimous finding. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Hawaii on habeas corpus after the Organic Act went into effect on the ground that the fifth and sixth amendments to the Constitution of the United States became operative in Hawaii, ex proprio vigore, as soon as annexation was perfected by the resolution of 1898. The fifth amendment to the Constitution provides for indictment by a grand jury, and the sixth for trial by a jury, and previously to the trial of this case the United States Supreme Court had held that a federal jury must be a common-law jury of twelve members, all of whom must agree in order to convict.

The Osaki Mankichi case came up originally after the conviction, by an application for a writ of habeas corpus which Judge Gear granted and released the murder. He was immediately rearrested, though Gear denied the right of the Territory to appeal. Half a dozen other criminals who were sentenced during the transition periods were also released. Finally the Supreme Court here decided that Osaki was legally convicted. Justice Galbraith dissenting. Then a second writ of habeas corpus was applied for before Gear, and he again released him. Again he was arrested outside the prison door, and Gear threatened Dole and Cathcart with contempt proceedings. Other prisoners were given the same treatment, but Dole continued to have the men arrested as fast as Gear released them, the circuit judge refusing to pay any attention to the ruling of the appellate court.

Finally Mankichi's attorneys sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Estee, and he was again ordered released. Unlike Gear, however, when the appeal was taken the United States court fixed a bond for the Japanese and he was unable to furnish the necessary \$5,000. It was from this decision of Judge Estee that the Territory appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and the brief cablegram would indicate that Estee had been reversed, which means a victory for the Hawaiian Supreme Court and the Territorial government.

fluence them by gambling hells were many and they should be protected by having sufficient salaries. On the motion the ayes were 14 to 10 noes. The Kauai Sheriff was likewise reduced to \$1000.

The clerk to the Sheriff of Hawaii was cut from \$750 to \$500 but this seemed to satisfy the axmen for a time. When the salary of the South Kona Deputy Sheriff was reached it was Kanio who moved to increase the amount to \$800 instead of \$500. There was a laugh when he urged the change but the House would not change it.

PAY OF POLICE REFERRED.

When the pay of police of Hawaii, \$18,750, was reached it was suggested that it be referred to a committee made up of the members from Hawaii, which drew out some argument. Some members thought the committee should be general, arguing that the men from the various islands might increase the appropriations, but the general idea was that each island should have a committee formed of the members from that island to arrange the appropriations from each. The members were generally of opinion that there should be specification of salaries in the bill. Pulae's plan that the item be referred to a special committee of eight, from all the islands, was lost and the question came on the plan to refer to a committee composed of the members

THE TRANSITION FIGHT.

During the exciting fight over these transition cases the feeling almost approached a state of anarchy in the courts. Attorney General Dole was repeatedly threatened with contempt, and openly insulted by the court, and all his arguments, which are now sustained by the highest court in the land, were treated with derision. Gear threatened Dole for contempt for his action in rearresting the desperate men after they were released, and when finally under his threat of releasing all of these men, which he held to be illegally confined, the Attorney General was forced to present the cases before a special grand jury, and they were all indicted again. Then, because of the appeal Dole declined to proceed with the trial of these men, but again Gear forced matters and with a high hand, himself called a jury and went through the form of trial which resulted in the discharge of all the Kahuku murderers, but they were immediately rearrested.

In the case of George Wade who had killed Steward Gillespie of the Australia he forced a trial also, and Wade was convicted of another offense, the shooting of Evans. Gear gave him the lowest sentence possible, ten years, which he is now serving. He will also now have to serve the sentence for killing Gillespie, which Gear declared illegal.

Only a few of the transition period prisoners secured their release, as it was impossible in some of the cases to secure evidence after the lapse of three years. Osaki Mankichi, the man whose case was carried to the Supreme Court is still in prison. He was one of the Kahuku rioters, and is serving a twenty years' sentence.

Brooks and Davis were his attorneys here, but the case was fought at Washington by Couderc the famous New York attorney who was engaged by amendments at New York, whose interests in the Philippines were involved in this case. To ex-Deputy Attorney General Cathcart as well as E. P. Dole much of the credit for the long and bitter fight in the local courts is due.

SAVES THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

The decision is very fortunate for the Territory said Attorney General Andrews yesterday when shown the cablegram. "It will mean the saving of thousands of dollars, for if the Supreme Court had taken the opposite view some twenty or more criminals would have to be given another trial. I presume the decision means that the trials already held were legal as held by the Territorial Supreme Court. Great credit is due to Mr. Dole and Mr. Cathcart for the success."

from the island of Hawaii, which was carried.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator J. T. Brown presented a joint resolution, that, whereas the fish market at Waikeae, Hilo, is being carried on by a few individuals for their own private benefit, the Board of Health be requested to order such market closed.

President Crabbe was sorry to inform the member for Hawaii that the resolution was entirely out of order, the present session of the Legislature having been called entirely for the purpose of passing appropriation bills. Senator Brown withdrew the resolution, saying he had felt bound to introduce it on account of a numerous signed petition from Hilo. Senator Isenberg advised the member to see the president of the Board of Health about the matter.

HOUSE DENIES CONCURRENCE.

A message from the House of Representatives stated that it did not concur in the Senate amendments to the bill appropriating \$7,000 for unpaid bills of the regular session of the House. It asked for a conference, naming Representatives Fernandez, Harris and Aylett as House conferees. President

(Continued on page 2.)

DISEASE COMES AFTER THE GREAT INUNDATION

Diphtheria, Fever, Measles and Hunger Add to the Horrors of the Situation.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

BOZEMAN, Mt., June 1.—The rivers are steadily rising. KANSAS CITY, Kas., June 1.—Twenty are known to be dead here as a result of the floods.

MANHATTAN, Kas., June 1.—This town was the center of the flood's fury. Fifty persons have been drowned.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 1.—The river is subsiding. Thirty-four are known to be dead. Many persons are huddled in small houses, suffering from diphtheria, fever, measles and a scarcity of food. Launches and rafts have arrived from Chicago.

GAMESVILLE, Kas., June 1.—Two hundred buildings here were demolished by the flood.

VICTORIAN PREMIER IS DISMISSED FROM OFFICE

VICTORIA, June 1.—Premier Prior has been dismissed from his office owing to the bridge-contract scandal. Richard McBride has formed a new ministry.

Premier Prior's cabinet has been in trouble for some time over bridge contracts that were let to political bosses and the land grants made to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The opposition charged that these contracts and grants were made by the whole cabinet and the latter claimed that only the Commissioner of Lands was responsible for the trouble and that he had acted without consulting the cabinet.

Arizona Labor Troubles.

PRESCOTT, A. T. June 1.—The eight-hour law having become effective in the Territory wage-reductions have been made and many properties are closing. The miners are in a threatening mood.

Clark's Railroad Branches Out.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 1.—Senator Clark's railroad company will probably build a branch to Tonopah.

The Rush for Nome.

SEATTLE, June 1.—One thousand persons sailed for Cape Nome today in three steamers. Hundreds were unable to get passage.

President at a Show.

CHEYENNE, June 1.—President Roosevelt attended the Wild West exhibition today.

Hermann Back in Congress.

PORTLAND, June 1.—Beriger Hermann has been elected to Congress.

Small Pox at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 1.—There are fifty smallpox cases here.

SAIGON, Cochin China, June 1.—A serious rebellion has broken out here. The French subjects are imperilled.

GAINESVILLE, Ala., June 1.—Two hundred persons were killed in a tornado that swept over this section.

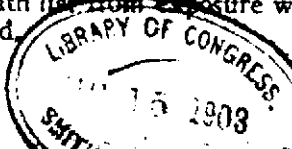
TOPEKA, Kan., June 1.—The flood situation in this vicinity is improving. The waters are receding and the critical period seems to have passed. Twenty additional deaths from drowning were reported this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—The Mississippi river is nearing the danger line along the St. Louis front. Timely measures are being adopted to move the population from threatened sections of the city.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 1.—President Roosevelt this morning tendered the aid of the Government to the authorities of States in the flooded districts. This action was taken by the President previous to his taking the train homeward bound to Washington.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., June 1.—The latest report from the region of the flood disasters in Kansas give 200 persons drowned, four bridges swept away and 20,000 persons driven from their homes. It is feared that the worst has yet to be told, as all avenues of communication are blocked, making it impossible to get a complete census of the situation. State and municipal authorities are using every possible means in their power to render relief.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 1.—The Des Moines River is falling, and as regards danger from the flood the worst seems to have passed. The condition among the refugees, however, is most pitiable. Cold weather following the rains is causing intense suffering among those people who are necessarily poorly housed and in many instances without proper clothing. It is feared the death list from exposure will be as large as that from drowning in the flood.





ARRIVED.

Friday, May 29.
 Stmr. Waialeale, Cooke, from Kauai
 ports, at 4:50 a. m., with 3350 bags M.
 S. sugar.
 O. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San
 Francisco, at 10:30 m.
 Am. bark Diamond Head, Peterson,
 11 days from San Francisco, at 2:15 p.
 m.
 A. H. S. S. Nevada, Weeden, from
 San Francisco, at 6:30 p. m.
 Schr. Luka, from Island ports with
 sugar, at 5:30 p. m.
 Schr. Concord, from Island ports, at
 3 p. m.
 Saturday, May 30.
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, D. Bennett,
 from Koolau ports, at 12:30 p. m.
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Ana-
 hola, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kailiwhai,
 at 7:40 a. m., with 3,300 bags sugar, 250
 bags rice, 13 bds. hides, 7 pigs, 1 horse,
 1 wagon, 66 packages.
 Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Lanai,
 Maui and Molokai ports, at 9:10 a. m.,
 with 5,000 feet lumber, 50 packages, 27
 pieces pipe, 1 pump.
 Gao. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from
 Maui ports, at 6:35 a. m.
 Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, from Hilo and
 way ports, at 10:50 a. m., with 5,110 bags
 sugar, 68 hogs, 1 horse, 55 bags coffee,
 20 cords wood, 25 bds. hides, 153 pack-
 ages sundries.
 S. S. Oregonian, Cart, from Seattle,
 at 7:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Friday, May 29.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for La-
 haina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports,
 at 12 m.
 Stmr. Waialeale, Cooke, for Kauai,
 at 5 p. m.
 Am. schr. Alumna, for Sound, a. m.
 Saturday, May 30.
 A. H. S. S. Nevada, Weeden, for
 Kailiwhai, at 5 p. m.
 Monday, June 1.
 Stmr. Siberia, Smith, for the Orient,
 at 10 p. m.
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, for Anahola, Ki-
 lauea and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Helene, in afternoon

ISLAND SHIPPING.

Kaanapali: Arriving, May 29, Am. schr.
 C. D. Bryant, 24 days from Seat-
 tle.
 Hilo: Arriving, May 29, Am. schr.
 Golden Shore, Rasmussen, from Hono-
 lulu. To depart, May 30, Am. bark S.
 Katherine, Saunders, for San Fran-
 cisco.
 Mahukona: Arriving, May 28, Am.
 bark S. C. Allen, Johnson, from Hono-
 lulu.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
 Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, May 30, from
 Kauai ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Tong Lung
 and 13 deck.
 Per stmr. Lehua, May 30, from Mo-
 lokei ports.—Joe Kaina and Mrs. Mary
 Halliwell.
 Per bark Diamond Head, May 29,
 from San Francisco.—Charles Clark,
 wife and son.
 Per stmr. Kinai, May 30, from Hilo
 and way ports.—H. B. Wrenn, Miss E.
 P. Wrenn, J. W. Bixby, H. H. Doeg,
 D. W. Anderson, Z. H. Gere, B. Wood-
 ward, Mrs. C. M. Hyde, C. F. Hyde, C.
 K. Hyde, Mrs. S. M. Lousillon, Miss
 Schwitter, A. A. Brymer, J. N. Gere,
 C. N. An, Miss Julia Koonohi, C. P.
 Xenton, J. B. Agassiz, Mrs. Mary Al-
 lau, Rev. C. Hill, Rev. S. L. Desha, D.
 C. Schultz, C. McLennan, Mrs. C. Mc-
 Lennan, Miss M. McLennan, George
 Ross, G. E. Bryant, Mrs. G. E. Bryant,
 Mrs. M. G. Santos and child, E. F. Pat-
 ten, Robert Hine, J. M. Souza, Miss E.
 A. Penney, Joseph Hamaka, J. G.
 North, Dr. J. H. Raymond, T. P. Du-
 zosa, E. P. Low and wife, H. F. Stur-
 devant.
 Per stmr. Mikahala, May 31, from
 Kauai ports.—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wil-
 son, J. Nevins, T. Bauman, A. H.
 Gorman, Miss K. Severson, Mrs. C. M.
 Y. Forester, Mrs. C. Blake, W. Ah
 Chuck, K. Kawamoto, and H. Rohrig.
 Per stmr. Claude, May 31, from
 Maui ports.—M. O'Shaughnessy, E.
 H. Bull, J. W. Lloyd, wife and child,
 Mrs. M. Daniels, S. A. D. Jones, J. C.
 Gail, A. A. Braymer, S. E. Kellinoff,
 S. Kojima, Ho Chun, W. E. Bai, F. G.
 Doore, G. W. Carr, C. S. Beal, H. Lud-
 wing, N. E. Lemon, S. K. Akana, G.
 Akana, Mrs. M. H. Tavares and
 daughter, Kong Wong, T. S. Choy, F.
 Garcia, Mrs. J. K. Kamanoulu, Mrs.
 Cunningham, Miss Lulu, N. W. Aluli,
 Mrs. F. B. Lyons, three children and
 servant E. Kruse, Ensign Underhill,
 J. H. Morrison, Thomas Nott, William
 Nott.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED
 Per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 29, for
 Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports
 —Mrs. Lydia Koomua, S. Kellinoff, J.
 M. Vivas, Emily Koomua, S. Kuoimoi-
 and wife, M. F. Scott, Kaena, R. C.
 Souden, A. Lindsay, R. W. Shingle, W.
 G. Taylor, W. G. Scott, Ho Chun, J. C.
 Kookanui, E. E. Conant, W. H. C.
 Atkinson, wife and 3 children, John
 Smith, Miss Emma Kekoa, Judge Ka-
 na, K. Kapona, W. H. Hayekson, Miss
 Alice K. Wilson, J. J. Coombs, Miss
 Simeona W. Crawford, S. Lazaro, Mrs.
 C. B. Waka, Master Wells, M. Faria,
 Mohina, Sam, Al. E. Gerdson, L. Von
 Tompey and 40 deck.
 Per stmr. Kanai, May 29, for Kauai
 ports.—F. G. H. Frohlich and wife, A.
 F. Krudner, wife and child, F. S. Mur-
 ray, Mrs. W. K. Anderson and maid,
 H. Rice, Jr. F. G. G. W. Wahlers,
 Lee Yun Kai, F. Sheta Shing Kee and
 40 deck.
 The Mikahala on Sunday morning
 brought 500 bags of sugar and other
 freight from Kauai ports.

BREWER & CO.
WIN CASE

(Continued from page 5.)

poses, under Section 820, C. L., and that when so valued the value of the combined property or unit may be much greater than the sum of the values of the several items forming the unit. In other words, that the value of the whole (the combined property) may be greater than the sum of the values of all of its parts.

"From this proposition it follows as a necessary deduction that by whatever sum the value of the unit or whole enterprise exceeds the sum of the values of its several parts to that extent intangible property is valued for taxation under this statute and to that extent Section 820 provides for and creates a new and distinct class of property for taxation purposes, namely, intangible property, a class of property not included in real estate as defined in Section 818, or personal property as defined in Section 819. It can make no material difference so far as this proposition is concerned whether the increase in value results from intangible elements in tangible property or from intangible property altogether."

In this latter connection be quotes at length from the Federal Supreme Court's decision in Adams Express Co. vs. Ohio, the following being passages from the citation:

"The burden of the contention of the express companies is that they have within the limits of the State certain tangible property, such as horses, wagons, etc.; that that tangible property is their only property within the State; that it must be valued as other like property, and upon such valuation alone can taxes be assessed and levied against them."

"But this contention practically ignores the existence of intangible property, or at least denies its liability for taxation. In the complex civilization of today a large portion of the wealth of a community consists in intangible property, and there is nothing in the nature of things or in the limitations of the Federal Constitution which restrains a State from taxing at its real value such intangible property."

As an illustration the Federal Court supposes the case of a selling B certain property for \$100,000, and holds that though not contained in a written instrument there exists a legal promise on the part of B to pay A \$100,000, proceeding:

"That promise is a part of A's property. It is something of value, something on which he will receive cash, and which he can sell in the markets of the community for cash. It is as certainly property, and property of value, as if it were a building or a steamboat, and is as justly subject to taxation. It matters not in what this intangible property consists—whether privileges, corporate franchises, contracts or obligations. * * * To ignore this intangible property, or to hold that it is not subject to taxation at its accepted value, is to eliminate from the reach of the taxing power a large portion of the wealth of the country."

Justice Galbraith takes issue with the majority in the exclusive construction of their decision, maintaining contrarily that the latest word of the Legislature does not indicate an intention to restrict the use of the words real and personal property in Section 820 within the definitions given prior to its enactment. He contends that the situs of California stocks and bonds, held by Brewer's, for taxation purposes follows that of the owner and is in this Territory and should be taxed here.

Upon the holding of the majority that the evidence shows no value of plantation agency contracts, although it was in proof that the commission realized from these contracts by the taxpayer in 1901 amounted to \$91,110, the dissenting Justice employs this almost caustic language:

"It may be admitted that the evidence does not offer as satisfactory data as might be desired for measuring the value of these contracts. But who is to blame for this? The facts were in the possession of the taxpayer. It was its duty to give them to the assessor or to the Tax Appeal Court. It did not do so. I submit that it is not in the interest of the 'accomplishment of justice' to give to this taxpayer a premium for withholding information. In other words, to hold that certain of its property, which is known to be subject to taxation, exempt from taxation for the reason that the taxpayer failed to furnish exact evidence for fixing the value of the property, especially since there is evidence from which a valuation may be placed on this property."

Shipping Notes.

Fine weather on Kauai
 The launch Talula is on the marine railway undergoing repairs.

The steamer Mikahala reports that the barkentine Hawaii has 27,500 bags of sugar on board at Elele.

The steamer Nihau is loading at Punaluu and rough weather is reported from both that point and Hamakua.

Whaler Hits Rough Weather.

Captain Kalua of the schooner Julia Whalen is making a record for bravery while storm bound in the rough harbor at Punaluu. One day this week a man fell overboard and would have been lost, but the captain calmly jumped in and rescued him. Wednesday the whaler's anchor was dashed to the rocks and landed upon a reef. No escape was possible. The captain therefore sent a boat from his vessel which was half a mile off shore. No carpenter could be found on that side to make repairs, so one was sent over from Hilo yesterday. The water has been very rough at Punaluu all the week and the Whalen was unable to discharge rapidly.—Hilo Tribune

HOUSE CUTS THE SALARIES OF MEN IN LAW OFFICE

(Continued from page 1.)

Crabbe, under a vote to that end, appointed Senators Isenberg, Achi and J. T. Brown as Senate conferees.

HOUSE EXPENSE BILL.

Vice President Paris in the chair. The Senate bill appropriating \$13,000 for the expenses of the House of Representatives in the extra session came up in order for third reading. On motion of Senator Achi it was set aside and the House bill of the same tenor taken up.

Senator McCandless referred to the fact that the original bill, vetoed by the Governor, had been cut from \$20,000 to \$18,000 by the Senate. That was for both unpaid bills of the regular session and expenses of the extra session. Now a bill was pending with \$7,000 for unpaid bills, which with the one under consideration restored the House expense appropriations to \$20,000. He moved that the amount in this bill be \$9,000 and called for the ayes and noes.

Vice President Paris ruled that the larger amount should be put first, when on a show of hands the bill passed second reading at \$13,000.

Senator Dickey's bill appropriating \$4,000 to the Treasury department for incidentals of the Tax bureau until June 30, 1903, passed third reading by the unanimous ayes, 14, Senator Wilcox being the only absentee.

THE BAND ATTACKED.

Senator Dickey presented a minority report, signed by himself, of the special committee to separate Territorial from County items in the eighteen months' appropriation bill. It approved of the report of the majority previously given so far as that went, but recommended that the item of \$1,800 for incidentals Government band be stricken out. The expense should be borne by the County of Oahu, or better still by the voluntary contributions of citizens of Honolulu. It was held by the minority that the support of the band should be in the same category as sprinkling the streets of Honolulu, etc., and as an attraction to tourists it was on a par with the electric cars. If a request were made by Souza's band for support from the State of New York, it would raise such a breeze that the proposition would speedily be withdrawn.

On motion of Senator Isenberg, the report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS' APPROPRIATIONS.
 President Crabbe resuming the chair, Senate bill No. 9 making special appropriations for the departmental use of the Territory during the period commencing with January 1, 1904, and ending with June 30, 1905, was resumed on second reading.

Agreeable to the recommendations of the special committee on separation of items, the following were stricken out as belonging to the counties: Expenses First Circuit Court, \$26,250; of Second Circuit Court, \$6,000; of Third Circuit Court, \$3,750; of Fourth Circuit Court, \$7,500; of Fifth Circuit Court, \$6,000; traveling expenses district magistrates, \$375; traveling expenses judge and clerk Second Circuit, if terms are continued at Lahaina; \$225; traveling expenses judge and clerk Third Circuit \$150; traveling expenses judge and clerk Fourth Circuit, if terms are continued at Honokaa; \$225; coroners' inquests, \$4,500; expenses of witnesses in criminal cases, \$6,000; repairs court houses, jails, etc., all islands, \$4,000; expenses steam tug, \$15,000; electric light Honolulu, \$18,000; maintenance and repair, Tantalus road, \$2,250; running expenses, market, \$750; running expenses, laundries, \$3,250; curbing and paving Government sidewalks, \$18,750; Government pounds and maintenance, \$750; running expenses, sewers pumping station, \$19,500; maintenance sewer system, Honolulu, \$2,250. The total of these items is \$156,470. Besides the items of \$9,575 for incidentals Tax bureau and \$1,350 for incidentals bureau of Conveyances, inserted on a previous consideration, went by the board.

OTHER CHANGES.

On motion of Senator Achi, the item of \$34,000 for support and maintenance of prisoners was reduced to \$45,000, and that of \$28,800 for civil and criminal incidentals to \$25,000.

Senator Achi had the item of \$10,800 for Honolulu Park Commission raised to \$18,000 in accordance with previous action following a visit of the Legislature to Kapoli park.

President Crabbe called attention to an item struck out of the six months' bill, to pay for superintendence of construction of the new Reform school buildings at Waiatale. That was a mistake. Two experienced builders performed the service saving several thousand dollars. The item should be inserted at \$5,000.

Surprise was expressed by different members to learn that the work had been done before the appropriation was asked, and after conversation it was agreed that an effort should be made to have the House insert the item in appropriations for unpaid bills.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

The item reading \$1500 for incidentals of Forestry, including buildings, fencing and tree propagation, was made \$15,000 as the tenth part of that was clearly a typographical error.

The Farmers' Institute was granted \$200 for its expenses.

The Agricultural appropriations amounted as passed to \$41,500 of which \$10,000 is aid to the Federal Experiment Station.

A typographical error was corrected under the item of \$120 for field and office work of the Survey department was made \$27,500.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Senator Baldwin having suggested that the item of \$172,500 for segregation, support and treatment of lepers

be referred to the special committee that reported on Board of Health items in the six months' bill, the suggestion was adopted with the amendment by Senator Isenberg that all of the items in the Health department go to the same committee.

BAND RUNS GAUNTLET.

Senator Isenberg, on the item of \$1,800 for incidentals, etc., of band, referred to Senator Dickey's minority report of special committee. He understood that the band had now enlisted under the Federal militia law.

Senator Baldwin said if the band was not to go to the other islands, its expenses should not be paid by the Territory. He did not agree altogether with the minority report, for the band's playing off ocean steamers was not purely a local service and besides the band played for the pleasure of visitors from the other islands at the departure of inter-island steamers. If, however, they of the other islands could not have the band when they wanted it, he should vote to make it a county charge.

Senator Paris considered the counties should pay for their own bands. Even if the band should go to Hilo for a day or two, or to Kohala—though he did not know it ever went to Kohala—the Territory was paying too dearly for it.

Senator Achi tried to reduce the objections to an absurdity by asking if the County of Oahu should pay the salaries of the Governor, the Treasurer and the Attorney General because they stayed in Honolulu most of the time.

Senator J. T. Brown favored the county idea.

Senator Cecil Brown held that, as the band had enlisted, something ought to be done for its support. (Senator Baldwin—"Or else strike it out.") "Or else strike it out," the speaker echoed.

"The band will be under the command of the Governor and the counties will have nothing to do with it."

Senator Isenberg related that he had been taking a lesson from one of the band boys that morning, who informed him the band had enlisted for three years.

Senator Dickey remarked that Senator Isenberg appeared to be an interested party, hence could not vote. Apparently the rural Solons were prepared to swing the snickers upon the band's neck, but the crisis was deferred by referring the item to a special committee composed of Senators Isenberg, Woods and C. Brown.

WHARVES AND HARBORS.

Senator McCandless moved to insert \$150,000 for repairs to wharves, Honolulu.

Senator Dickey was without support in proposing to refer the motion to a special committee.

Senator Baldwin thought it should be "general" instead of Honolulu. Some Maui wharves needed repairs. The suggestion was adopted and the item was inserted.

Senator McCandless then moved to insert \$100,000 for dredging Honolulu harbor. After remarks in native without interpretation, by Senator J. T. Brown, the country rose in its might and voted, 7 to 6, against the item.

Senator Cecil Brown moved \$50,000 and Senator Isenberg \$75,000, and the larger item being first put carried.

The declaratory sections of the bill were referred to the Judiciary committee to report amendments in conformity with the County Act.

JUDGE KALUA'S CLAIM.

Senator Paris presented a report of the Public Expenditures committee on the claim of John W. Kalua for \$1,326 on his palis contract with the Board of Health. They had interviewed the petitioner and the president of the Board of Health, and found that the question involved the legal construction of a contract. They recommended that, if the parties could not agree, the matter should be regarded as one for the courts rather than the Legislature.

Adopted.

CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

A communication from the House of Representatives transmitted a joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to visit the Leper Settlement, in connection with a bacteriological examination of certain persons there confined.

Senator Cecil Brown raised the point of order that the resolution was not competent at the extra session. If there was an appropriation involved, it might be regular.

Senator Baldwin supported the point but maintained that an incidental appropriation would not cure the matter. The main object was not an appropriation but a visitation. It might be a good object, but did not come within the scope of an extra session.

Senator Paris said joint resolutions were passed at former extra sessions and signed by the Governor.

Senator Kaohi agreed with the previous speaker. They had referred all Board of Health items to a special committee, which might accompany the Board and doctors on a visit it was proposed to make.

President Crabbe had consulted the Governor on the question and was hence prepared summarily to rule the point well taken. The resolution was out of order.

No question was raised on the decision of the chair.
 At 11:35 the Senate adjourned for the day.

TEN BOLD ASSERTIONS.

Regarding Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

1. It affords quick relief in cases of colic, cholera morbus and pains in the stomach.
2. It never fails to effect a cure in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhea.
2. It is a sure cure for chronic diarrhea.
4. It can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
5. It cures epidemical dysentery.

Softens up contracted cords and stiff muscles. Its warming, penetrating effect reaches almost to the marrow. No one need be drawn over or drawn up by contracted cords or stiffened muscles if they will rub well the parts affected with Kickapoo Indian Oil night and morning. It takes a little time to cure bad cases but Kickapoo Indian Oil will do it.

Kickapoo Oil

SOFTENS CONTRACTED CORDS

"I suffered from the effects of a sprained ankle, contracted cords and stiffened joints and muscles, for thirty five years, and tried everything I heard of without getting relief. Recently I read about Kickapoo Indian Oil and am happy to write you that my ankle and other troubles are entirely cured."—Mrs. Huntley, 28 Houston Ave., Newport, R. I.

25 cts. a Bottle at all Druggists
 HOBRON DRUG CO. DISTRIBUTORS

6. It prevents bilious colic.
 7. It is prompt and effective in curing all bowel complaints.
 8. It never produces bad results.
 9. It is pleasant and safe to take.
 10. It has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

These are bold assertions to make regarding any medicine, but there is abundant proof of every one of the above statements regarding this remedy. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

BY AUTHORITY

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Governor has appointed the following named persons Members of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry:

Lorrin A. Thurston, Esq.,
 Walter M. Giffard, Esq.,
 Jacob F. Brown, Esq.,
 Alfred W. Carter, Esq.,
 James D. Dole, Esq.,
 G. R. CARTER,
 Secretary of the Territory.
 Capitol, Honolulu, May 13th, 1903.
 2492

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.
 In re Dissolution of the Judd & Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Judd & Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before 9 o'clock a. m., July 15th, 1903, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 9 o'clock a. m., of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,
 Treasurer Territory of Hawaii,
 Honolulu, May 6th, 1903. 2487

COURT NOTICES

HELENE HONS ESTATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Helene Hons of Walluku, Maui, a Minor. Order to Show Cause on Guardian's Application to Sell Real Estate.

On reading and filing the Petition of Ferdinand Hons, the Guardian of Helene Hons, minor, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said ward, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold;

It is hereby ordered, that the heirs and next of kin of said ward and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on Monday, the 29th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of this Court, in Walluku, Maui, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Dated at Walluku, Maui, May 29th, 1903.
 By the Court. L. R. CROOK, Clerk.

Y. AH CHEW ESTATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Y. Ah Chew, late of Kahului, Maui, Deceased. Order of Notice of Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the Petition of Young Kat Hung, brother of deceased, alleging that Y. Ah Chew, of Kahului, Maui, died intestate at Kahului, Maui, on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1903, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and

praying that Letters of Administration issue to S. Ahmi, of Kahului, Maui; It is ordered that Thursday, the 18th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Walluku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

Dated Walluku, Maui, May 15, A. D. 1903.

By the Court: L. R. CROOK, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit.
 2488—May 19, 26, June 2

UNEA ESTATE

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—IN PROBATE—AT CHAMBERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Kikilina Unea (w), late of Kalaupapa, Molokai, Deceased.—Order of Hearing and Publication of Notice for Probate of Will.

A Document purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Kikilina Unea, deceased, having on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1903, been presented to said Probate Court, and a Petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration with Will Annexed to Jno. T. Unea, having been filed by said John T. Unea;

It is hereby ordered, that Friday, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at Walluku, Maui, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application.

Dated Walluku, Maui, T. H., May 6th, 1903.

By the Court: L. R. CROOK, Clerk.

UNAUNA ESTATE

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Upapa Unauna, of Koloa, Kauai, Deceased.—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Administration.

On reading and filing the Petition of Mrs. Lucy K. Kall, niece of deceased, of Honolulu, alleging that James Upapa Unauna, of Koloa, died intestate at Koloa, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1903, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration issue to Hon. S. K. Kall;

It is ordered that Thursday, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said Petition in the Court Room of this Court at Lihue, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English and Hawaiian language for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette and Kuokoa newspapers in Honolulu.

Dated at Lihue, May 2nd, 1903.

J. HARDY,
 Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.



ARRIVED.

Tuesday, May 26.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kona, Kau and Maui ports, at 5 a. m.
Wednesday, May 27.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleale, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha, at 6.40 a. m., with 2200 bags sugar, 100 bags bran, 26 bags rice, 98 empty barrels, 1 bull, 29 packages sundries.

Thursday, May 28.
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Honolulu, Waipio and Kukuluahele at 9.55 a. m. with 424 bags sugar, 5 packages sundries.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports at 11.30 a. m. with 25 head cattle.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, May 26.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports, at 7 a. m.
Am. bktn. Kikikita, Cutler, for the Sound, at 11 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 12 m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, Pedersen, for Puna-ku, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, for Hanamaulu, at 5 p. m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tuleit, for Kapa-ana, Anahola, Kilauea, Kailihwai and Hanalei, at 6 p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleale, Hanamaulu and Ahukini, at 5 p. m.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Penhallow, for San Francisco, at 2 p. m.

Wednesday, May 27.

S. S. Argyll, for San Francisco, at 9.30 a. m.

Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, at 11 a. m.

Schr. Ka Mo, for Kohalaale, at 3 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Puna-ku, at 10 a. m.

Am. bktn. W. H. Dimond, Jackson, for San Francisco, at 10 a. m.

Am. ship George Curtis, Calhoun, for San Francisco, at 11 a. m.

Br. ship Agnes Oswald, Phillip, for Portland, at 1 p. m.

Am. schr. Alumna, Genberg, for Wel-lapa Harbor.

Thursday, May 28.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, for Mid-way Islands at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Hawaii, Dower, for Paauhau, Kakaia, Oohala, Laupahoehoe and Papeala, at 8 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Eleale, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha, takes mail and passengers to Nawiliwili and Koloa at 5 p. m.

Schr. Ada, for Puna, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Hanamaulu at 4 p. m.

U. S. Flagship Wisconsin, Sebree, for Yokohama at 10.30 a. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kau, Kona and Maui ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 26—From Maui ports: C. Val Poon and wife, W. G. Scott, W. E. Shaw, Moskuka, Mrs. De Coto, Kishida, J. W. Bergstrom, Mrs. A. Wall, Mrs. Pimmentia, Mrs. Au Lou, From Kona and Kau ports: Mrs. R. L. Wilhelm, Mrs. W. H. Hayselden, L. Tobriner, Mr. Miller, Miss Charlotte Ferreira, Mrs. C. N. Arnold, Miss Josephine Awana, W. D. McWayne, J. J. Combs, S. Lazzaro, J. G. Enriques and 57 deck.

Departed.

Per stmr. Kauai, May 27, from Kauai ports—J. F. Gay, W. C. Rowell, W. H. Rice, J. C. Murakami, E. F. Mated, G. H. Evans, W. G. Taylor, E. E. Conradt and 69 on deck.

Per stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai, May 26—Miss Alice Ewart Mrs. Anderman, T. R. Robinson, Dr. McLain, S. W. Wilcox, A. C. Alexander, J. Grace, Mr. Holdt and wife, C. C. Henion, T. Bauman, H. Walters, P. Mohr and 48 deck.

Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, for Kauai, May 26—W. Thompson

For Maui ports per stmr. Claudine, May 26—H. A. Baldwin, Mrs. Gay, Miss Murtree, Mrs. D. B. Murdock, Mrs. D. B. Baldwin, A. C. Dowsett, J. Jorgensen, Edgar Morton, David Morton, John Richardson and wife, J. H. Morrison, Mrs. Wong Leong, Miss L. Ro-back, W. E. Healy, Master H. Lake.

For Kalaupapa, per stmr. Lehua, May 26—Mrs. H. Kapela.

For Hilo and way ports per stmr. Kinau, May 26—Frank Johnson, Dr. Schultze, E. V. Dunn, G. H. Dunn, H. E. Pickett, S. C. An. Father Oliver, D. W. Anderson, A. O. Stevens, J. G. Calhoun, Miss Greenwell, A. Granberg.

Per bktn. W. H. Dimond May 27, for San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nevins, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stahl.

Per ship George Curtis, May 27, for San Francisco—Mr. Captain Calhoun, Miss Atkinson, Miss Calhoun and Miss Preston.

Shipping Notes.

The R. P. Rithet is fumigating and may take in sugar today.

The schr. Lunnman is preparing to load for Layman Island.

The Alden Besse began taking on sugar at the Oceanic dock yesterday. Her cargo will be about 22,000 sacks.

The Alameda should arrive here this morning from San Francisco with seven days' later mail and newspaper files.

THE OLD RELIABLE



ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

IROQUOIS OFF FOR CABLE ISLAND

Leis and alohas from friends, music by Berger's band, tooting of whistles of steamers combined yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock to give the United States Naval Tug Iroquois a fine send-off as she steamed out of the harbor for Midway Island. On the bridge, if such the top side of the wheel room on the tug can be termed, were Captain Rodman and Lieut.-Commander Pond gorgeously decked in leis, and Ensign Stitt and Midshipman Arwine, and everybody was busy waving adieus to a host of friends, including quite a delegation of the fair sex, and many Territorial and Federal officials. Seldom has a craft of the size of the Iroquois started out on a memorable cruise under such favorable conditions. For half an hour preceding the departure of the tug the Territorial band played on the dock, and when the vessel pulled out from the slip, "Aloha Oe," "Auia Lang Syne" and the "Star Spangled Banner" floated out harmoniously to the officers and crew. The Iroquois carries a crew of thirty-five men, her complement for active service. The tug will reach Midway Island about Wednesday.

CONTRACT FOR NEW OCEANIC WHARF

The contract was let by Supt. Cooper yesterday to Henry de Fries for the building of the new Oceanic docks. The contract price is \$12,800.

Work will begin immediately upon the demolition of the old structure which is almost falling down of its own accord. The piling for the new wharf is already on the ground and also the lumber which will be used for the wharf shed. Mr. De Fries notified the Department that he would begin construction immediately.

During the work upon the docks, the Oceanic steamers will probably use the quarantine wharf.

AUSTRIAN VESSEL TO VISIT THIS PORT

The Austrian ship Francesco Giuseppe I, which in early life was known as the British ship Falls of Afton, has been chartered to load a general cargo at London for Portland and Honolulu. She arrived at London, April 15, and is expected to sail early in June. The trip by way of this port is a long one and the vessel will not reach here much before November. Honolulu has been visited by Austrian steamships, but seldom, if ever, has it had an opportunity to harbor a sailing vessel flying Emperor Joseph's flag.

VEGETATION ON MIDWAY ISLAND

A good start has been made in preparing Midway Island for human habitation. The report made by Gardner C. J. Austin shows that a total of over \$10,000 trees and plants have been sent to the island from here. Of this number there were 1705 palms, 1513 fruit trees 3136 shade trees, shrubs and vines, and 428 forest trees.

Wisconsin Sails.

Promptly at 10.30 yesterday afternoon the Wisconsin steamed out of the naval dock slip with the tug Fearless towing her, and the big battleship was soon headed out of the channel en route to Yokohama. The vessel was handled easily. Pilot Saunders being on the bridge with Captain Sebree. The Fearless pulled the stern of the warship around toward the Ewa end of the harbor, and this done it was quick work getting her started off. There was an entire lack of fuss and feathers about the management of the big fighting machine and it was also another indication of what could be done in Honolulu's harbor.

BRUISES WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS need an antiseptic dressing Chamberlain's Pain Balm answers this purpose to perfection. It is a liniment of wonderful healing power. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

GEAR AGAIN REVERSED
Caustic Comments
In Da Silva Case.

Judge Gear came in for another little scoring from the Supreme Court yesterday in the matter of the estate of Jose da Silva, the record of which the court says "teems with irregularities." This was a case wherein deceased left a widow for whom Thos. Fitch was the attorney-at-law, no other heirs appearing. The money was ordered paid to Fitch by Gear. Some time afterwards a sister of the deceased appeared on the scene and Geo. Davis claiming to represent both the widow and the sister got Gear to order Fitch to pay the money (only \$257) into court.

The court in an opinion by Frear, Gaibrath dissenting, reverses Gear's order and says why the attorney in fact (Davis) should act for both widow and sister, if their interests were adverse does not appear. Why the final order of distribution should be modified or revoked for the purpose of fixing the fees of the attorney-at-law also does not appear, and what the Judge had to do with those fees, which were a matter of private arrangement also does not appear.

Davis was also ordered to pay into court \$229.16, but Gear revoked this order on the ground that he was authorized to keep the money as attorney in fact for the sister, of which transaction the court remarks, "Why the money should be ordered paid to the attorney in fact of the sister before the proposed further hearing as to whether she was entitled to it, and before any adjudication to that effect does not appear."

The court holds that Gear lacked jurisdiction in ordering Fitch to pay money into court and says in conclusion, "What authority was there to order a third party to pay into court a sum of money of his own in a case in which he had no interest and to which he was not a party, and the fact that the order was also to 'await further proceedings,' did not make it interlocutory so as to preclude an appeal. A judge cannot order people at random to pay money into court to await his pleasure. The attorney was clearly entitled to the possession of the money as against the court, and an order depriving him of that possession would be final for the purposes of appeal as much as an order depriving him of the possession of a tract of land belonging to him would be. There was moreover no intimation as to what was to be done with the money or what further proceedings it was to await."

DECISION AS TO FIRE CLAIMS.
The Supreme Court rendered decisions in three cases yesterday in all of which Auditor Fisher was sustained in his refusal to pay fire claims where there had been a subrogation of the claim. The three cases were the appeals of J. F. Colburn, Royal Insurance Co. and En Syak Aseu. In the latter case the court says in its syllabus:

"A claimant is not entitled to a warrant for the entire amount upon a certificate from the Fire Claims Commission that a certain amount is the correct award, when the certificate also states that that amount is correct 'as per record of judgments' and that it was 'made subject to the interest of another claimant.'"

The auditor had refused to pay any of these claims for ten per cent of the award while there were other claimants upon the same certificate. Now the matter of subrogation of fire claims will have to be brought into the equity courts and the rights of the respective claimants ascertained.

VESSELS IN PORT.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)
Alden Besse, Am. bk., Kessel, San Francisco, May 21.
A. J. Fuller, Am. sp., Haskell, Newcastle, May 23.
Arthur Sewall, Am. sp., Gaffry, Shanghai, May 24.
Annie Johnson, Am. bk., Nelson, San Francisco, May 22.
Arctic Stream, Br. ship, Brabender, Newcastle, May 17.
Ariel, Am. schr., Anderson, Newcastle, May 22.
City of Hankow, Br. sp., Williamson, Newcastle, May 22.
Edward Sewall, Am. ship, Quick, Shanghai, May 9.
Fort George, Am. sp., Gove, San Francisco, May 12.
Hecla, Am. sp., Nelson, Newcastle, May 22.
J. H. Lunsman, Am. schr., Johnson, Laysan Island, May 12.
Kohala, Am. bktn., Dedrick, Newcastle, May 12.
R. P. Rithet, Am. bk., McPhail, San Francisco, May 21.
Robt. R. Hind, Am. schr., Erickson, Newcastle, May 24.
Serria, Am. ship, Nelson, Newcastle, April 22.
Tomasina MacLellan, Br. sp., Newcastle, May 24.
Wm. Bowden, Am. schr., Flynn, Newcastle, May 22.

SAIL TODAY

Schr. Kawaiiani, Unabale, for Koolau ports at 6 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Lahaina, Makalea, Kona and Kau ports at noon.

HAWAII'S POLICE METHODS UNDER HOT CRITICISM

(Continued from page 5.)

themselves. He said he would rather pay the money out of his own pocket than allow \$2.10 when the work could be done for \$1.25.

Senator Achi said the House was responsible for its own acts, and that the contract had been made. The Senate paid its clerk \$10.00 and the House gave its clerk \$12.00; and the same way with other officials. The cost of translating was figured at \$2250 while the committee allowed but \$1750, and then the Senate had no right to cancel any contract of the House. There was already feeling in the House and the public should not be increased or the public would suffer by the refusal of the House to continue its sessions.

The report was adopted and the substitute bill passed second reading, 9 to 2. Ayes—Achi, J. T. Brown, Baldwin, Nakapapa, Kaohi, Kalue, Kalauokalani, Woods, Crabbe, 9. Noes—Dickey, McCandless, 2.

A NEW BILL.

Senator Dickey introduced a bill to appropriate \$4,000 for paying the expenses of the tax bureau up to June 30th, 1903. He stated that the item had been omitted from the emergency bill and the money was needed to pay the cost of books for the board of equalization. The bill passed second reading.

THE HOUSE EXPENSES BILL.
The Senate bill appropriating \$13,000 for the expenses of the House passed second reading. To be read a third time today.

President Crabbe reported the printing of Senate Bill No. 9 making appropriations for eighteen months.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS BILL.
There was some discussion over an item for traveling expenses of registration boards, Crabbe saying the government should pay all expenses. No action was taken.

The item, expenses third circuit court \$3750, was increased to \$5000. There was a long discussion over the expenses of circuit courts until Dickey arose and said that the counties were to bear all the expenses in the courts, and all these items should be stricken out. Then the fight started again and a motion to increase Judge Little's court from \$7,500 to \$9,000 was lost.

The item of \$375 traveling expenses of district magistrates was stricken out. The item, \$6,000, for defending fishery cases was also cut out.

An item of \$375 was inserted for 'incidental tax office, also bureau of conveyances \$1350 on motion of Dickey who said they would be needed if the county law is declared void. Achi said the legislature should show its faith in the county act and if it failed the Governor could call a special session of the legislature. He said all county items should all be stricken out. Dickey said he didn't want a special session. Paris favored a preventive to any possible failure through lack of the county law going into effect. McCandless suggested that a rider could be put on the six months' bill to carry the appropriations through for two years.

Finally Achi moved to strike out all the items in the courts which should be paid by counties. Then upon motion of Kaohi the bill was referred to a committee to segregate county and Territorial items. The chair appointed Achi, McCandless, Dickey, J. T. Brown and Nakapapa.

Adjournment for the day was then taken.

Edward's Modest Daughter.

King Edward's three daughters seem to be devoid of personal ambition and to be quite willing that their sister-in-law and their aunts, Helena, Louise and Beatrice, should represent royalty in their stead. So far from profiting by the rise in rank which their father's accession gained them, the Duchesses of Fife and her sisters prefer to stay away from functions where they would

A FOOLISH OLD IDEA.

It was once thought that a medicine was all the more beneficial for having a nasty taste and smell. We now know that such an idea is perfect nonsense. There is no more reason why medicine should offend the senses than why food should do so. Therefore, one of the greatest chemical victories of the past few years is what we may call the redemption of cod liver oil. Everybody knows what a vile taste and smell this drug has in its natural state. No wonder most people declare they would rather suffer from disease than take cod liver oil, and the emulsions are quite as foul and abominable as the plain oil, no matter what may be alleged to the contrary. Now it is one of nature's laws that a medicine which disgusts the nose and the palate, and also sickens the stomach, can have no good effect as a medicine, because the system cries out to be delivered from it. In

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the desired miracle is wrought, and we have the valuable part of the oil, without the other. This effective modern remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extract of Malt and Wild Cherry. The palate accepts it as it does sugar, confectionary or cream. Taken before meals it goes to the very secret stronghold of digestive disorders: prevents and cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Throat and Lung Troubles and all diseases due to impurity of the blood. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. Effective from the first dose. Sold by all chemists.

precede Queen Victoria's daughters, so it is not often that these illustrious ladies meet in full state array. One parliament opening and the coronation have seemed about enough for them. It is scarcely likely that the Duke of Fife's daughters will make royal matches, and in all probability they will become British peeresses and have a far more pleasant life than if they turned into German princesses and had to follow a foreign spouse to his own country.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Recorded May 13.

K. Kuhla to Mary Kapulu; D: int in Hui land of Peahi, Hanakula, Maui; \$40. B 248, p 249. Dated May 13, 1903.

Kwong Sing Lay Co; Co P D; dry goods at Nos. 23 & 24, King street, Honolulu; Oahu; capital stock, \$900. B 245, p 246. Dated Apr. 19, 1903.

Kawaloa & hsb to Mattie Isoua; D: 1 56-100 A in R P 891, Laupahoehoe, N. Hilo, Hawaii; \$300. B 245, p 249. Dated May 14, 1903.

C. Melnicko to S B Rogers et al; D: R P 1531, Kau, Hawaii; 1-2 int in R P 1532, Kau, Hawaii; por R P 810, Kau, Hawaii; por Kul 7451 B, Kau, Hawaii; por Kul 10469, Kau, Hawaii; \$1500 & mtg \$2250. B 246, p 247. Dated May 14, 1903.

W C Achi & wf to Jas Mahoney; D: Lots 1, 2 & 3 Bk 1, Kailani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500. B 248, p 253. Dated May 14, 1903.

M S Nevitt & wf et als to A S Cleg-horn; D: por R P 1535, Waialeale, Maui; \$1 & c. B 245, p 254. Dated Apr. 24, 1903.

W Kapana & wf, et als to Lokala Kahou; D: 7-60 int in R P 5721, Ap 2, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu; \$50. B 245, p 254. Dated May 13, 1903.

Est of W M Gibson, by Admr & Tr et als to Chas Gay; D: Gr 1823 & 7 leaseholds & c; Lanai; 1-3 int in lands, livestock, leaseholds & c; Lanai; 1-3 int in Est of Walter M Gibson, Lanai; \$50,000. B 245, p 257. Dated May 13, 1903.

Ellen Hayselden to Chas Gay; Rel D: int in real, personal and mixed property, Lanai; int in Est of Walter M Gibson, Lanai; \$1. B 245, p 402. Dated Apr. 22, 1903.

Recorded May 19.

Kupaka (K) to M Kapulu (W) by Atty; D: pc land, Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii; \$25 & c. B 249, p 191. Dated July 12, 1901.

Kapuka Olo (W) to G Akuna; D: int in R P 120, Kul 6713, Kamaole, Kula, Maui; \$25. B 250, p 25. Dated Nov. 8, 1902.

Apele (K) et als to G Akuna; D: por of Ap 15, R P 420, Kamaole, Kula, Maui; 3 A of R P 126, Kul 6446, Kamaole, Kula, Maui; \$150. B 250, p 40. Dated Dec. 13, 1902.

F Innis & wf et als to A Almeida; D: Lot 1 in Gr 2530, Puncuhovi St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000. B 248, p 403. Dated May 4, 1903.

H D Puhl & wf to L Keawepoole; D: int in R P 1244, Kul 2265, Kamaole, Kula, Maui; int in real property, D P 1244, dec; \$50. B 248, p 405. Dated May 19, 1903.

J M Vivas by mtgee to A N Campbell; D: Aps 1 & 3 of R P 3500, Kul 3173, Kailua, Honolulu, Oahu; \$400. B 249, p 406. Dated May 6, 1903.

A N Campbell to Western & Haw N Investment Co, Ltd; D: int in Aps 1 & 3 of R P 3500, Kul 3173, Kailua, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 248, p 408. Dated May 6, 1903.

M Fernandez & hsb to Koloa Sugar Co, Ltd; D: int in water right of Kul 5930, Koloa, Kauai; \$1 & c. B 248, p 409. Dated Apr. 15, 1903.

Recorded May 20.

H S Swinton to E M Watson; D: 1-2 int in pc land & c, Beretania St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$50. B 248, p 409. Dated Apr. 20, 1903.

M Fernandez & hsb to Koloa Sugar Co, Ltd; D: int in water right of Kul 5930, Koloa, Kauai; \$1 & c. B 248, p 409. Dated Apr. 15, 1903.

Dear Sirs,—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised, I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,
WILLIAM GILLIVER.
Doan's ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BY AUTHORITY
TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.
In Re Dissolution of the Judd & Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Judd & Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before 9 o'clock a. m., July 15th, 1903, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 9 o'clock a. m., of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. N. KAPOKAI.
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, May 6th, 1903. 2457

Notice is hereby given that the mortgage intended to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on the 6th day of June, 1903, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee.
Dated Honolulu, May 6, 1903.
W R CASTLE, TRUSTEE.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of
That certain piece or parcel of land situate in Ooma, North Kona, Hawaii, and covered by homestead lot No. 11 on which was issued Grant No. 2806 to Kahinu containing 14.80 acres
W R CASTLE, TRUSTEE.

For further particulars apply to W. R. Castle or W. L. Whitney, attorneys for mortgagee.
2457—May 15, 22, 23, June 5

COURT NOTICES

ALLEN ESTATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Cleason Allen, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased testate—Order for Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

A Document purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Samuel Cleason Allen, deceased, having on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1903, been presented to said Probate Court, and a Petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Bathsheba M. Allen, Mark P. Robinson, Joseph O. Carter and Paul Muhlendorf having been filed by said Bathsheba M. Allen, widow of deceased;

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 44.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY JUNE 2, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2492.

HOUSE CUTS THE SALARIES OF MEN IN LAW OFFICE

The Attorney General Suffers as Do Deputy and the Sheriffs.

It was a case of marching down the hill and up again in the House yesterday morning, though the marchers did not reach the top of the hill, and the salary of the Attorney General, which was at the close up remained a considerable distance off the summit, when the legislators had done with consideration of it.

The lower body began with consideration of the salary bill, to cover the six months' period, and there was a hammer and anvil club organized as soon as Chairman Greenwell took the chair and called for the reading of the bill. Attorney General Andrews was cut down in salary from \$2,250 for the six months to \$2,000, the deputy reduced and the assistant cut out, and then the work went along right merrily with other officers.

After lunch hour the members seemed to have seen a great white light, and the assistant was put back in the bill and the Attorney General was made the subject of new consideration. But the second state of that man was worse than the first. When Kumalae got through, and Greenwell had stated the question well before the members, the price for the office was put at \$1,800 and there it remained. There was cutting along the line and adjournment was had after pay of police had been referred to various island members.

During the brief session of the Senate, good progress was made with the eighteen months' appropriations. It would have been concluded on second reading but for the caution exercised in referring the Board of Health items to the same special committee as had reported upon that body's supplies in the six months' bill. Senator Dickey's effort to deterritorialize the band led to the item for that institution being also committed. It looked ominous for Captain Berger's command just a minute, but the country members may come to the question next time with more music in their souls. The ruling out of order of the Molokai visitation joint resolution was another episode in the Senate's transactions.

IN THE HOUSE.

Vice-Speaker Knudsen opened the House a little late owing to the absence of Speaker Beckley who is a victim of the dengue.

From the Department of Public Works came a communication suggesting that the incidental fund be given an emergency addition, as there is now a shortage of \$339.97 in it. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

Kealawaa presented a resolution asking for an appropriation of \$3000 for homestead roads in Puna, referred to the Hawaii committee.

Before the House went into committee of the whole Keilinoi wanted to know about the House expense bill which came from the Senate with amendments, and it was found that the Speaker had the measure in his desk.

SALARIES ARE CUT

The House then went into committee of the whole house on the six months' salary bill. The Attorney-General's Department came first. The Attorney-General's salary was cut from \$2,250 to \$2,000 that of the Deputy Attorney-General to \$1,250 from \$1,500, and then the Assistant Attorney-General was cut out of the bill entirely, by a large majority. The stenographer item caused a row. An attack was made by Kumalae who wanted to have the salary cut to \$450 and he suggested that there should be no more paid than is put down in the other offices. The item finally passed at \$600 on motion of Kalama. Wright proposed an amendment that the stenographer must be a voter, but he got only a few votes the plan being smothered.

The Sheriff's office prospered the Deputy High Sheriff being given a clerk at \$100 a month. An attempt was made to cut the jailor's salary from \$1000 to \$750 which failed. Kalama proposed a salary for the deputy jailor at Oahu Prison \$750 which was adopted. On motion of Andrade the vote on the Assistant Attorney-General was reconsidered and the item was then passed as in the bill. Pulaa telling of the hard work in the Attorney-General's office moved to reconsider the item for his salary. This was done and a long debate followed all kinds of arguments over salaries being pressed figures from the mainland being quoted and much heat displayed but the committee rose and the House went into recess without action.

TO CONFER ON EXPENSES

When the House reconvened the first business was the reading of a communication from the Senate announcing

that the following conference committee had been appointed to consider the differences between the houses on House Bill No. 4, the Journal printing bill: Messrs Isenberg, Achi and J. T. Brown.

Senate Bill No. 11, appropriating money for the immediate use of the Treasury Department, was received by the House and passed on third reading.

Kealawaa presented a resolution directing the Police Committee to inquire into the action of certain members of the House in Kukui street on Saturday last, the object being to get a joke on certain members who use that thoroughfare to reach the theater. It was ruled out of order.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S SALARY

The House then resumed consideration of the salaries bill. Paele moved to cut it to \$1,500, which was lost by twenty to four. The motion then came on the Fernandez amendment to reduce to \$2,000 on which the vote was ayes 11, noes 12, and the roll was then called on the motion that the item pass as in the bill. Kumalae interrupted to move to amend by placing the salary at \$1,800.

When this was ruled out of order after a debate which engrossed the parliamentarians and caused some caustic comment Kumalae maintained that the chairman was ruling arbitrarily and Paele, Kupihea and others took part. Kumalae insisted that Pulaa had voted with the minority and demanded to know how he voted. The roll call was again ordered but Kumalae interrupted to say that if the chair continued to rule contrary to the rules he would resign and give his reasons for resigning too. The roll call resulted ayes 10, noes 13.

This left no item of salary for the Attorney-General and Kumalae again moved to insert it at \$1,800 for the six months. He argued at length as to advisability of reducing pay followed by Fernandez who cited the rates paid in mainland states and territories. The amendment prevailing.

SHERIFFS' SALARIES RUFFER.

The salary of the Sheriff of Hawaii was cut from \$1200 to \$1000 without debate, but the Maui member objected to the reduction of their Sheriff to the same base. Kanoho renewed his argument for economy. Paele protested against the cut saying that the Hawaii members had criticized their Sheriff and consequently it was all right to cut his salary but the Sheriff of Maui is a good man. Kalama laid stress upon the necessity to give good salaries to Sheriffs, for attempts to in-

TRANSITION PERIOD IS DECLARED TO BE LEGAL

The United States Supreme Court, by a Vote of Five to Four, Sustains the Contention of Territory in Mankichi Case.

(SPECIAL CABLEGRAM TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The United States Supreme Court has sustained the conviction of Osaki Mankichi, a Hawaiian transition period case, by a vote of five to four.

E. G. WALKER.

The Osaki Mankichi case has a long history. In the interval between the passage of the resolution of annexation in 1898 and the Organic Act creating the Territory of Hawaii, a Japanese named Osaki Mankichi was brought to trial for murder on information filed by a local judge. He was convicted by the vote of nine of his twelve jurors and sentenced to twenty years, the Hawaiian law, even in capital cases, accepting such a verdict as equally potent with a unanimous finding. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of Hawaii on habeas corpus after the Organic Act went into effect on the ground that the fifth and sixth amendments to the Constitution of the United States became operative in Hawaii, ex proprio vigore, as soon as annexation was perfected by the resolution of 1898. The fifth amendment to the Constitution provides for indictment by a grand jury, and the sixth for trial by a jury, and previously to the trial of this case the United States Supreme Court had held that a federal jury must be a common-law jury of twelve members, all of whom must agree in order to convict.

The Osaki Mankichi case came up originally after the conviction, by an application for a writ of habeas corpus which Judge Gear granted and released the murder. He was immediately rearrested, though Gear denied the right of the Territory to appeal. Half a dozen other criminals who were sentenced during the transition periods were also released. Finally the Supreme Court here decided that Osaki was legally convicted, Justice Galbraith dissenting. Then a second writ of habeas corpus was applied for before Gear and he again released him. Again he was arrested outside the prison door, and Gear threatened Dole and Cathcart with contempt proceedings. Other prisoners were given the same treatment, but Dole continued to have the men arrested as fast as Gear released them, the circuit judge refusing to pay any attention to the ruling of the appellate court.

Finally Mankichi's attorneys sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Estee and he was again ordered released. Unlike Gear however, when the appeal was taken the United States court fixed a bond for the Japanese and he was unable to furnish the necessary \$5,000. It was from this decision of Judge Estee that the Territory appealed to the United States Supreme Court and the brief cablegram would indicate that Estee had been reversed which means a victory for the Hawaiian Supreme Court and the Territorial government.

fluence them by gambling hula were many and they should be protected by having sufficient salaries. On the motion the ayes were 14 to 10 noes. The Kauai Sheriff was likewise reduced to \$1000.

The clerk to the Sheriff of Hawaii was cut from \$750 to \$600 but this seemed to satisfy the axmen for a time. When the salary of the South Kona Deputy Sheriff was reached it was Kanoho who moved to increase the amount to \$600 instead of \$500. There was a laugh when he urged the change but the House would not change it.

PAY OF POLICE REFERRED

When the pay of police of Hawaii \$1850 was reached it was suggested that it be referred to a committee made up of the members from Hawaii which drew out some argument. Some members thought the committee should be general arguing that the men from the various islands might increase the appropriation but the general idea was that each island should have a committee formed of the members from that island to arrange the appropriation from each. The members were generally of opinion that there should be equalization of salaries in the bill. Pulaa's plan that the item be referred to a special committee of eight from all the islands was lost and the question came on the plan to refer to a committee composed of the members

THE TRANSITION FIGHT.

During the exciting fight over these transition cases the feeling almost approached a state of anarchy in the courts. Attorney General Dole was repeatedly threatened with contempt, and openly insulted by the court, and all his arguments, which are now sustained by the highest court in the land, were treated with derision. Gear threatened Dole for contempt for his action in rearresting the desperate men after they were released, and when finally under his threat of releasing all of these men, which he held to be illegally confined, the Attorney General was forced to present the cases before a special grand jury, and they were all indicted again. Then because of the appeal Dole declined to proceed with the trial of these men, but again Gear forced matters and with a high hand, himself called a jury and went through the form of trial which resulted in the discharge of all the Kahuku murderers, but they were immediately rearrested.

In the case of George Wade who had killed Steward Gillespie of the Australia he forced a trial also, and Wade was convicted of another offense, the shooting of Evans. Gear gave him the lowest sentence possible, ten years, which he is now serving. He will also now have to serve the sentence for killing Gillespie, which Gear declared illegal.

Only a few of the transition period prisoners secured their release, as it was impossible in some of the cases to secure evidence after the lapse of three years. Osaki Mankichi, the man whose case was carried to the Supreme Court is still in prison. He was one of the Kahuku rioters, and is serving a twenty years' sentence. Brooks and Davis were his attorneys here but the case was fought at Washington by Coudert the famous New York attorney who was engaged by amendments at New York, whose interests in the Philippines were involved in this case. To ex-Deputy Attorney General Cathcart as well as E. P. Dole much of the credit for the long and bitter fight in the local courts is due.

SAVES THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

The decision is very fortunate for the Territory," said Attorney General Andrews yesterday when shown the cablegram. "It will mean the saving of thousands of dollars, for if the Supreme Court had taken the opposite view some twenty or more criminals would have to be given another trial. I presume the decision means that the trials already held were legal as held by the Territorial Supreme Court. Great credit is due to Mr. Dole and Mr. Cathcart for the success."

from the island of Hawaii which was carried.

The committee then rose and the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator J. T. Brown presented a joint resolution, that, whereas the fish market at Waiakae, Hilo is being carried on by a few individuals for their own private benefit, the Board of Health be requested to order such market closed. President Crabbe was sorry to inform the member for Hawaii that the resolution was entirely out of order the present session of the Legislature having been called entirely for the purpose of passing appropriation bills. Senator Brown withdrew the resolution saying he had felt bound to introduce it on account of a numerously signed petition from Hilo. Senator Isenberg advised the member to see the president of the Board of Health about the matter.

HE DENIES CONCURRENT

A message from the House of Representatives stated that it did not concur in the Senate amendments to the bill appropriating \$7,000 for unpaid bills of the regular session of the House. It asked for a conference naming Representatives Fernandez Harris and Achi as House conferees. President

(Continued on page 5.)

DISEASE COMES AFTER THE GREAT INUNDATION

Diphtheria, Fever, Measles and Hunger Add to the Horrors of the Situation.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

BOZEMAN, Mt., June 1.—The rivers are steadily rising.

KANSAS CITY, Kas., June 1.—Twenty are known to be dead here as a result of the floods.

MANHATTAN, Kas., June 1.—This town was the center of the flood's fury. Fifty persons have been drowned.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 1.—The river is subsiding. Thirty-four are known to be dead. Many persons are huddled in small houses, suffering from diphtheria, fever, measles and a scarcity of food. Launches and rafts have arrived from Chicago.

GAMESVILLE, Kas., June 1.—Two hundred buildings here were demolished by the flood.

VICTORIAN PREMIER IS DISMISSED FROM OFFICE

VICTORIA, June 1.—Premier Prior has been dismissed from his office owing to the bridge-contract scandal. Richard McBride has formed a new ministry.

Premier Prior's cabinet has been in trouble for some time over bridge contracts that were let to political bosses and the land grants made to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The opposition charged that these contracts and grants were made by the whole cabinet and the latter claimed that only the Commissioner of Lands was responsible for the trouble and that he had acted without consulting the cabinet.

Arizona Labor Troubles.

PRESCOTT, A. T. June 1.—The eight-hour law having become effective in the Territory wage-reductions have been made and many properties are closing. The miners are in a threatening mood.

Clark's Railroad Branches Out.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 1.—Senator Clark's railroad company will probably build a branch to Tonopah.

The Rush for Nome.

SEATTLE, June 1.—One thousand persons sailed for Cape Nome today in three steamers. Hundreds were unable to get passage.

President at a Show.

CHEYENNE, June 1.—President Roosevelt attended the Wild West exhibition today.

Hermann Back in Congress.

PORTLAND, June 1.—Beniger Hermann has been elected to Congress.

Small Pox at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 1.—There are fifty smallpox cases here.

SAIGON, Cochinchina, June 1.—A serious rebellion has broken out here. The French subjects are imperilled.

GAINESVILLE, Ala., June 1.—Two hundred persons were killed in a tornado that swept over this section.

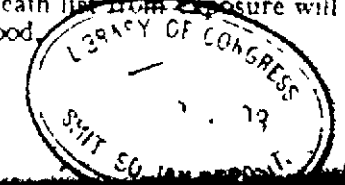
TOPEKA, Kan., June 1.—The flood situation in this vicinity is improving. The waters are receding and the critical period seems to have passed. Twenty additional deaths from drowning were reported this morning.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1.—The Mississippi river is nearing the danger line along the St. Louis front. Timely measures are being adopted to move the population from threatened sections of the city.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 1.—President Roosevelt this morning tendered the aid of the Government to the authorities of States in the flooded districts. This action was taken by the President previous to his taking the train homeward bound to Washington.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., June 1.—The latest report from the region of the flood disasters in Kansas gave 200 persons drowned, four bridges swept away and 20,000 persons driven from their homes. It is feared that the worst has yet to be told, as all avenues of communication are blocked making it impossible to get a complete census of the situation. State and municipal authorities are using every possible means in their power to render relief.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 1.—The Des Moines River is falling, and as regards danger from the flood the worst seems to have passed. The condition among the refugees, however, is most pitiable. Cold weather following the rains is causing intense suffering among those people who are necessarily poorly housed and in many instances without proper clothing. It is feared the death list from exposure will be as large as that from drowning in the flood.



SENATE DISCUSSES COUNTY'S SHARES OF THE EXPENSE BILL

What Shall Be Covered in Eighteen Months
Measure Occupies Attention—House
Does Little Work.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The House yesterday undertook to reconsider its action as to Hawaii police, and ended by making an appropriation of \$1,674, for the refund of telephone rentals, the amounts to be certified by Sheriff Andrews.

There was a long debate over the appropriation of \$1,020, for the payment of guards on Molokai, during the plague, there being shown much opposition as the citizens of other islands did similar and as hard work and made no charge. The item was not finished when the committee rose for lunch hour, and there was no afternoon session, as the death of the brother of Representative Kumalae caused quick adjournment.

The Senate considered the counties end of the appropriations in the eighteen months' bill, setting out the items which must be chargeable to the counties as against the Territorial expenses. The House passed its expense bill and the Senate advanced it as well. Both houses adjourned until Monday.

IN THE HOUSE.

Under suspension of the rules House Bill No. 5, the expense bill properly drawn, was passed finally by 27 to 2. Pulaa and Paale voting against the bill. J. D. McVeigh memorialized the Legislature suggesting that each member of the House contribute 50 cents for a purse for the races to be known as the legislative purse. The House cheerfully made up a purse of \$17.45 which will be sent to Molokai.

Nakaleka introduced a resolution asking for the appropriation of \$1503.60 to pay for palais refused landing at Kalaupapa. The matter was referred to a special committee consisting of Harris, Nakaleka and Hala.

The House went into committee of the whole on Senate Bill No. 4, the unpaid bills measure, and Kupieha was called to the chair.

Vida began to work by moving the insertion of \$1800 for the unpaid bills of the Police Department, he saying that the money was very much needed, as the six months bill did not carry sufficient amount to permit the work to go on properly. The item was inserted in the bill.

HAWAII POLICE ONCE MORE.

On motion of Pulaa, the item for reimbursement of police of Hawaii, \$1344, passed yesterday, was reconsidered. He said there were many officers not included in the list as put in yesterday. North Kohala men being omitted. The additions made the total \$1674. Kanoho thought the reimbursement should cover the entire period covered by the last appropriation bill, and he moved that a special committee be appointed to investigate the entire amount of the deductions. Fernandez thought there should be a full list secured from the Sheriff of Hawaii. Chillingworth opposed this saying the bill under consideration was almost finished and it would mean a great loss of time. He thought the easiest plan was to strike out the item and when the information was secured then a separate bill might be put through.

Kalama said during the regular session a subsidy had been passed for the wireless telegraph and he thought the proper thing was to depend on the wireless and have the information by Monday. Chillingworth called his attention to the fact that the subsidy would not be operative until Kauai was in connection with Oahu.

NOT REALLY UNPAID BILL.

Andrade called attention to the fact that the item was not strictly an unpaid bill and the point might lie against it that it could not be collected, as the warrants were properly drawn and received.

Kanoho insisted that there should be consideration given to all those whose salaries were docked, and he thought \$3,000 might well be appropriated in a lump sum to pay all claims. The discussion became general but not strictly coherent. Vida finally moved to change the wording so that the appropriation would be \$1674 for pay of telephones used by the police, amounts advanced by the following persons, to be certified by the Sheriff of Hawaii. In this form the item passed.

FOR PLAQUE SUPPLIES.

Chillingworth moved to insert under the head of the Department of Public Works an item of \$250 for the estate of D. G. Camarinos. The item was for apples furnished to detention camps, and Chillingworth said they were not paid because Theodore Richards would not O. K. all the bills as some were delivered to camps where were Hawaiians while he was in charge of Japanese.

FOR MOLOKAI PLAQUE GUARDS.

Kanoho moved to insert an item of \$1000 for pay guards at Molokai during plague times. He said the guards were appointed by the Board of Health after a plague meeting. Fernandez suggested a special committee and then Harris moved that there be no authority for the employment of those men and that the Molokai men were not more worthy of pay than the guards on all other islands.

Gardell told how the people of Kauai got out and guarded that island the rich and poor alike working to protect the island from the dreaded disease. He said it was the duty of all good citizens at all times. He told how the people met at 10 A. M. and orders were issued for the islands from the coming of infected persons. He called instances of the men in which the people worked to keep that island clean and closed by declaring that it was the

patriotic duty of every citizen to do all in his power to protect his home from epidemic. The committee then rose and the House took a recess.

Immediately upon the reconvening of the House Kupieha introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the late brother of the Hon. Jonah Kumalae, the House of Representatives do now adjourn.

Harris suggested that there was important business before the House but upon the statement being made that the funeral would occur this afternoon, there was no further comment and the amendment that the House adjourn until Monday morning at 10 o'clock was added and the resolution adopted.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Achi presented a majority report of the committee which considered the eighteen months' bills recommending that the county items including courts, sewers, etc., be stricken out. The item of \$28,800 for incidentals, criminal and civil cases was reduced to \$25,000. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Action was deferred on the House \$13,000 expense bill until the House bill reached the Senate.

THE PRINTING STALE AGAIN.

The bill to appropriate \$7,000 for paying the expenses of printing the House Journal passed third reading 9 to 3, but not until after there had been some pretty plain speaking over the absurdity of letting a contract for \$2.10 when the same work could be done for \$1.38 per page.

Senator McCandless started the row with an amendment to the bill providing that the journal was "not to cost more than \$1.38 per page. He said that the contract in the House had not been let open and above-board and that it made no difference what the House had done, it still required the approval of the Senate. When the House passed appropriation bills the Senate made changes and vice versa, and he thought it all nonsense that the Senate couldn't amend this bill, simply because it was for the expenses of the House. "We can't shovel out the people's money at the rate of seventy two cents a page," said he, "If we pass this bill everyone will have a right to say that we had been putting the money into someone's pocket."

ACHI ON THE DEFENSE.

Senator Achi inquired about the pay of the House officers being more than in the Senate, and McCandless replied that he had nothing to do with the way the \$40,000 which was appropriated in a lump sum was spent, but this was a specific item upon which the Senate had been fully informed. He for one intended to record his vote against it.

Senator Achi interrupted to say again that the House officials had worked for thirty men, while the Senate had but fifteen members.

UGHT TO ADVERTISE

Senator McCandless also called attention to the fact that the Senate had previously decided to vote but \$18,000 and now it was proposed to vote \$20,000 in two sums. He also said that the law for government officials provided that all contracts above \$500 must be let only after tenders had been advertised for, and he saw no reason why the legislature should depart from that rule. "The Senate advertised for bids," he said, "and got their Journal printed for \$1.38 per page by while the House let its contract in a secret method. It wasn't open and above board and they want to pay \$2.10 per page."

Senator Dickey offered an amendment providing that the contract should be let only after tenders had been called for and then given to the lowest responsible bidder, and McCandless accepted the amendment. Dickey said he did not wish to hamper the House and they might not receive as low a bid as \$1.38. Every cent we give more than that should spend is simply throwing away the people's money," said Dickey. Must we give the House \$20,000 if they ask for it, whether we want to or not? I say that the Senate has as much right to amend this bill as we have to amend a bill concerning the Board of Health. If they made it ten dollars a page would you say we didn't have a right to amend it? Just as much right as the governor has to veto a bill. I hold that the contract was not properly given, that proper

TRUTH CONCERNING THE SHERIFF OF HAWAII

In the wrangle in the House the other day over Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii, during which the statement was made that the Sheriff deducted from the pay of the police for their uniforms and equipments, as well as for the use of the telephones with which each officer's house is furnished, the members lost sight of a few of the facts which tell a different story.

During the session of the first Territorial legislature the incidental fund of the Attorney General's department was cut down \$10,000. That meant that many expenses of the police department heretofore paid from this appropriation had to be met in other ways, and the result was that telephone rentals, uniform expenses, and other incidentals, were deducted from the pay of police officers.

On the island of Hawaii the police officers are widely scattered and it is necessary that they be connected with the Sheriff's office by telephone. The rent of these telephones amounts to \$5 per month, and there are about thirty such 'phones in use on Hawaii. In order to meet this expense which, prior to the reduction in the Attorney General's incidental fund had been paid therefrom, the Sheriff increased the pay of the officers \$5 a month reducing the number of officers in doing so, and deducted that amount from their salary to pay the rent of the telephones promptly with the end of each month.

Another expense that had been paid out of the appropriation for the Attorney General's department was the matter of equipment consisting of buttons, hats, leggings, belts, clubs, handcuffs and uniforms. The Sheriff, in order to insure the men having uniforms and equipments of a standard style, has deducted \$5 a month from each officer's pay, the result being that the materials for uniforms, caps, leggings, etc., are purchased at wholesale rates, whereby the officers are furnished with a better outfit of a regulation style, and at less cost than if they were allowed to furnish the same themselves wherever and whenever they could.

None of the officials favor the present system of deducting officer's pay, but it seemed necessary under the circumstances. Both the Sheriff of Hawaii and High Sheriff Brown preferred the money to be paid from the incidental appropriation, and Sheriff Andrews in his last report to the Attorney General asked that the appropriation be increased in order that these items might be paid from this appropriation. As a matter of fact, the legislature has appropriated a larger incidental fund with a view that these officers might be paid from that appropriation.

Sheriff Andrews is regarded amongst those who have had any connection with the police and Attorney General's department as a man of honesty and one faithful in the performance of his duty. He has been with the police for eighteen years as Deputy Sheriff and Sheriff and for two years was the senior captain of police at Honolulu.

Representative Fernandez, who participated in the grilling of Sheriff Andrews, was formerly a police officer in the ranks and was advanced steadily by Sheriff Andrews along the various grades, until the Deputy Sheriff in his district went to Hilo, when the Sheriff appointed him to the position thus made vacant.

notice was not given, which is shown by there being but one bid."

"How do you know?" asked Isenberg.

"If bids were called for, they never got any such results as the Senate did, and I challenge anyone to say that the House did advertise for bids, if they had, the sin would not have been so great."

Isenberg subsided.

Senator Dickey said he didn't believe in paying \$2.10 when the work could be done for \$1.38 nor did he believe in allowing \$1,750 for translating. He said he knew a first class translator who had offered to do the work for \$1,000 and yet the House intended to let it out at \$2,600.

LOAN BILL AS A THREAT.

Senator Achi said the fight was all over fourteen dollars, figuring out that with the amount the committee had out from the translating bill the saving would only be that amount. He said it would hurt the country if the bill was not passed for the House wouldn't work any longer. He said the House would refuse to pass the loan bill and he didn't want to sacrifice \$2,500,000 for the sake of fourteen dollars.

"You are willing to sacrifice principle for policy?" asked McCandless.

"My principle is to get the \$2,500,000 and not to save only \$14," was the reply.

PARIS AGAINST IT.

Senator Paris stated that he didn't object to the passage of a lump sum for expenses, which the House spent as it pleased, but he did object to giving the House money to pay \$2.38 per page for work which could be done for \$1.38. "The Senate should assert its rights," he said, "and save the people this money. There is no more reason why the House should throw away money to certain people whom they wish to favor, than to say that a government official should do it. As far as the loan bill in the House is concerned, if it is a fact that they, from spite against a few Senators should see fit to injure the whole people from Hawaii to Kauai, I say they are not fit to be representatives. But I don't believe the House will do any such thing, and some of the members will uphold us in our action here. I for one won't vote for the bill."

Senator Achi insisted that the action of the Senate would force the House to cancel a contract which it had no right to do.

Senator Paris replied that no prudent business man would make a contract when they hadn't the money to pay it.

Achi said the Hackfeld wharf contract was just the same and had to be carried out to which Paris replied that if the Legislature saw fit to repudiate the contract it would not be binding.

Senator J. T. Brown moved that the bill pass.

Senator Dickey wanted to correct Achi's statement about the saving of fourteen dollars and said that the saving on printing alone would be \$1,750 while on translating there could be an saving of \$700.

President Crabbe inquired whether the bill really had a contract. Achi said they had and were merely doing the work. McCandless stated that it was the duty of the committee to bring a copy of the contract up for the inspection of the Senate, so they might be informed whether the book was to be printed in gold letters or not.

Senator Kaohi said there was no use in waiting until the milk had been spoiled and then gathering up the remains. The contract had been awarded and he didn't see exactly what could be done.

Senator McCandless replied that it

was true the House had spilled its milk, but the Senate still had theirs, and didn't propose to throw it away.

President Crabbe said he wasn't ready to vote until he had found out whether or not there had been a contract. If there was the Senate could do nothing but vote the money.

Senator McCandless inquired what had become of the \$1,700 which the House had left at the close of the regular session, and which was to have been used for printing the Journal. No one answered.

The motion to insert Dickey's amendment was put and the ayes and noes called. It was lost eight to three. Achi, Isenberg and Woods voting with the Home Rulers. Crabbe did not vote, and Baldwin, Wilcox and C. Brown were absent. Dickey, Paris and McCandless voted "no", and the amendment was lost.

Senator Dickey then moved to make the item \$5,000 in accordance with the plan of the Senate to give the House \$18,000. Achi moved the previous question and raised the point that the amendment was not in writing. The previous question was carried 9 to 3 according to the chair, though McCandless claimed that a two-thirds vote of the Senate was needed. The bill was then put upon its final passage and carried 9 to 3, only Dickey, McCandless and Paris voting "no".

The bill appropriating \$4,000 for incidentals tax office passed second reading.

The House bill appropriating \$13,000 for expenses was received and passed first reading. Isenberg raised the point that the Senate had already passed an identical bill on two readings, and under the Organic Act, but one more reading was necessary. The chair ruled that the Senate bill was an entirely separate and distinct bill from that of the House, and the bill passed first reading, Isenberg saying that he simply wished to call the matter to the attention of the Senate.

Adjournment until Monday was then taken.

MRS. DESKY AND HER DAUGHTER INJURED

Charles S. Desky hopes to get away in the Korea for San Francisco to be with his wife and daughter in their affliction, both having been injured in an accident sustained while driving. The following clipping from the San Francisco Call tells the story:

LOS GATOS, May 18.—A most unfortunate accident happened yesterday on Union avenue. Mrs. C. S. Desky, Miss Florence Desky and Miss Holden were driving on the avenue when suddenly the horse became frightened at a paper carrier riding along on his wheel, and turned around so suddenly that the surrey was overturned, the occupants being thrown to the ground. Much more serious trouble might have occurred had it not been for the presence of mind of Miss Holden, who was driving at the time. All were under the surrey, but the lady held tightly to the reins, and as soon as possible the carrier jumped from his wheel and was at the frightened animal's head. As it was the lady who held him, Mrs. Desky's wrist was broken, and the severe fright had made her very nervous as she was just recovering from a long illness. Miss Florence sustained a very bad fracture of the right arm, and Miss Holden was badly bruised and one rib was fractured. Mrs. Desky is resting and it is hoped that the shock will not prove a severe setback. The horse is considered most gentle, but it is thought that the flying paper bag at the side of the carrier caused its

GEHR WILL PUSH THE KOHALA DITCH SCHEME TO THE FRONT AGAIN

Says He Is Ready to Bid for It at a
Price That Would Yield His
Backers Dividends.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Mr. A. C. Gehr, who has figured prominently here in the fight over Kohala Ditch legislation, came to town today, after quite a sojourn in Chicago. He is leaving for New York whence he will start very soon for Honolulu, probably arriving there on the Siberia. He intends to strive anew to have the license for constructing the Kohala Ditch put up at auction and declares that he is ready to bid for the privilege of constructing it.

"I know better than any other man what that Ditch would be worth as an investment and I am in a position to bid for the license intelligently. I know how much can be paid, so that the investment will yield a fair return," said Mr. Gehr. "I told the planters on the island last year when I was out there, that I was ready to go into the open market for the license. I would bid for it at a figure that would yield 5 1-2 per cent. on the investment and, having examined the project, I was better informed than any other man as to what that figure was. If anybody wanted to risk bidding higher than I, it would be their privilege."

Mr. Gehr is now confident that the Ditch will be constructed without much delay and, while he does not say so, has apparently received fresh assurances from the capitalists he represents as to what he may undertake. He is satisfied that there will be no further attempt by other interests to secure special legislation on the subject from Congress.

Mr. and Mrs. William Haywood are planning to close their I street residence in a few days and move to their summer home at Oakland, Md., which is at the top of the Alleghenies.

Officials at the Interior Department say there has been practically no business with the Territorial government, since the negotiations over the bonds was closed.

POPULISTS AND PRESIDENT.

In the Southwest there is something of a movement for the Populists, what there is left of them, to endorse President Roosevelt's nomination next year. The matter is not taken very seriously yet because it is thought there may be some clever politics back of it on the part of Mr. Roosevelt's opponents. However, the idea was sounded forth not long ago in a great New York organ. A prominent Kansas Populist and Socialist, former State Senator Edwin Taylor, of Edwardsville, has declared his intention to support Mr. Roosevelt next year. In that connection it is significant that United States Senator Harris, not many months ago, declared that if the Republicans should refuse to nominate Mr. Roosevelt in 1904 the Democrats might do worse than to nominate him on their own ticket.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

There has been a great deal of vice presidential talk in connection with the Republicans of late but the close friends of President Roosevelt here in Washington say that none of it has been of a very significant character as yet. In fact his friends have given little attention to that subject of late and probably will not for some time. If the Republicans show a tendency towards revision of tariff in the next campaign it is regarded as quite probable here that Gov. Cummins, of Iowa, will be a strong candidate. But when the time for the convention comes Gov. Cummins may not even be in the running.

HARDSHIP OF DISMISSALS.

A few instances have occurred here of late that emphasize the hardships which come from turning officials out of office. In the cleaning of the Treasury and the Postoffice Department, upon which task President Roosevelt set the heads of those departments before he left Washington, a number of incompetent or inefficient officials have had to step down. One man, who has been faithful to duty for many years but who was nevertheless found incapable of carrying out the duties of his office, was recently turned out with a sick family and, as in the case with most government officials, had nothing left for support, when his salary was cut off, it having taken all he could rake and scrape to keep his family going.

This in a small way is what happens whenever a new administration comes in. But when there is a change in politics of the administration the changes in offices are far more sweeping. It is believed that within the next six months there will be many more dismissals among subordinate officials for the President is determined that the public service shall be on the highest level of efficiency and honesty.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

CONTENDING CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S BREAK LOCKS

MAUI, May 20.—The Pauwela Christian Science Church (Hoomana Naauao) is in trouble again. Rev. Ele Kekipi, its pastor, had J. P. Kapili, one of the leading members, arrested and tried for malicious injury before Magistrate Copp of Makawao on Friday, the 22nd, and on Tuesday, the 26th. On both occasions the case was thrown out of court because of the failure of the plaintiff to prove the malice necessary for conviction under the law.

After Rev. Ele Kekipi's trial in the district court of Honolulu a year or more ago, his parishioners at Pauwela, all except about ten of them, refused to follow his guidance, the remaining forty or fifty preferring the leadership of a layman, J. P. Kapili. After holding a service in the church with his ten followers Kekipi, the Bishop Willis of Maui, would lock the door to keep the other faction out. Kapili with his forty or fifty friends, believing they had a right also to worship in the building which for the most part their subscriptions had built, would break

the lock and entering hold their meetings.

This fastening of the church door by one party and breaking and entering by the other continued for some time until Deputy Sheriff Morton suggested that a lock be attached to the door with two keys, one of which Rev. Ele Kekipi should hold while J. P. Kapili should possess the other.

Peace prevailed for a time until Rev. Mr. Makalo of Lahaina was appointed by a Hilo convention to either reconcile the warring factions or excommunicate Kapili. After attempting the former course in vain, he did the latter, but to no avail for Kapili refused to be excommunicated and his neighbors supported him in his decision. They declared they liked Christian Science, but not its expounder, Rev. Ele Kekipi. They asked in vain for a new pastor. After the departure of Rev. Mr. Makalo Kekipi placed a strong and expensive padlock on the church-door and refused to give Kapili the key unless he would follow him (Kekipi). This the latter refused to do and broke the costly lock. Then it was that Kekipi sought and failed to have Kapili punished for malicious injury.

VETERANS OF TWO WARS JOIN IN MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE

VETERANS of two wars joined with the general public yesterday morning in honoring the men who offered up their lives in the defense of the Union. Hardly a score of the veterans of the Grand Army participated in the Memorial Day Exercises yesterday, but the Camp McKinley Artillery and the Hawaiian National Guard, many of whose members fought in Cuba and the Philippines turned out in full force.

The service was solemn and impressive. From the moment the procession started from the corner of Beretania and Emma streets until the bugler sounded taps at the Nuuanu cemetery the generous spirit of the occasion was manifest.

At the cemetery were gathered the people of many nations as well as those who were more or less interested in the special observance of Memorial Day, and all that the anniversary meant. By far the larger portion of the crowds at the cemetery were Hawaiians, and they showed their recognition of the spirit of the day by bedecking the graves of departed relatives with a liberal hand. Japanese and Chinese were present, as well as many American residents of the city, to whom the day has a special significance, and who bestowed their flowers upon the graves of the departed heroes.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession moved from the corner of Beretania and Emma streets a few minutes before 2:30 o'clock, and in charge of Chas. R. Frazier as marshal. A squad of police, mounted, was in the lead, and Captain Berger, with the Territorial Band, followed. Then came the Sixty-sixth Company, United States Artillery from Camp McKinley, and the four companies of the National Guard. The artillery men wore their khaki uniforms, which contrasted effectively with the blue and red of the guardsmen. The soldiers were followed by the members of the Geo. W. De Long Post, in carryalls, and then came Governor Dole and his staff, the latter in uniform. The orator of the day, Walter G. Smith, President Crabbe of the Senate, Judge Estee and other federal officials were in carriages, and these were followed by a large number of private equipages. Arriving at the cemetery the guardsmen were halted at the entrance, and presented arms, while the artillerymen and Governor Dole with his staff entered.

AT THE CEMETERY.

At the small enclosure where lay buried the eighteen heroes who fought in the defense of the Union the artillerymen were drawn up at the right, while the band took place just within this line. On the left was formed the line of Grand Army men, barely more than a score, but these still showing that the forty years since the war had not rendered them helpless by any means. In truth some of the grizzled veterans looked as if they were as ready to respond to the country's call as in '61. Each veteran carried a bunch of flowers which was used in decorating the graves of their departed comrades. Governor Dole, Judge Estee, President Crabbe of the Senate, Col. Soper, W. G. Smith, Secretary Carter, Marshal Hendry and Collector Stackable occupied seats facing the crowd, while chairs were also placed in the square for the accommodation of the many ladies present.

THE EXERCISES.

After a selection by the band the program was begun with the reading of the usual Grand Army ritual by Post Commander E. A. Strout. W. L. Eaton responded with the prayer, in the absence of L. La Pierre, the chaplain who is ill with dengue fever. Commander Strout continued the reading of the ritual and another selection by the band intervened before the oration which was as follows:

WALTER G. SMITH'S ADDRESS.

Commander of the Post, Veterans of the Civil War, Ladies and Gentlemen.

The thirtieth of May is the most impressive of American holidays because it is the most unselfish. Christmas and Thanksgiving bring us joy, the Fourth of July raises our pride, but Memorial Day receives our service. It is a time a sad arrest, a day when we make pause in sordid things and go among the graves to honor the dead of a war long past. For us are no gifts as in the Christmas tide, no homestead cheer as at Thanksgiving time, no fete of bells and guns and music as on the day that marks the nation's birth. It is ours instead to gather at the graves of men that few of us had ever known in life and place upon them flowers of red and white and blue, fit emblems of the flag in whose defense these martyrs fell, not asking, as a test of worth, whether the form beneath the sod was that of friend or stranger; whether the face was white or black; whether the voice commanded or the arm obeyed. It is enough for us to know that when the drums beat their long roll and the bugles rang their summons, there men were instant in the sacrifice. Standing in this presence and with these thoughts and amid these scenes, can any of us say that republics are ungrateful? Can we utter Hamlet's sneer, "How soon we are forgotten?" No, my friends, not more is measured here the strength of our democracy than its pride in those who died for it in war or suffered for it anywhere. Nor is a single one forgotten. In a wide and special sense the grateful nation honors even—yes, honors best—the lowliest martyrdom. When a kingdom triumphs it raises bronze and marble to the princes and generals of war, or to patron saints or heathen gods, forgetting the humble soldier who bore the heat and burden of the battle. But in the republic there is no forgetfulness of any one, high or low, who gave his life

that the nation might be saved. Here one finds the statue of the great commander, of the loyal public leader, but the monument seen everywhere in both North and South, the one most emblematic of the actors and the tragedy of Civil War, is that of the private soldier. In that stern and simple figure, without plume or epaulet, is proof of the republic's impartial gratitude; a gratitude which also shines in the beneficence of pensions and flows in the tide of a nation's sympathy on each Memorial day.

But after all, the heroes of the Civil War on either side need no shape of granite nor of bronze to make their fame survive. Great deeds are more lasting than the rock. The monument reared to them receives more immortality than it confers. There was once a stone lion set up in the narrow pass where 800 Spartans fell in defence of native land. For twice a thousand years no lion has been there, but who has forgotten Leonidas of Thermopylae and his little band of fighting men? There is today a lion of stone on the field of Waterloo, but long after it shall have crumbled into dust, men will recall what happened there to make the lion typical. Bunker Hill needs no carved epitaph, nor does Gettysburg nor Appomattox. What was done there lives in history, in the pride of men, in the everlasting grip of English speech, in the common human love of great deeds and of brave men.

The full debt of America to you, veterans of the Civil War, has not yet been written on stone nor revealed by voice, nor inscribed by prophecy. No one has cast it and no one can do so in this age. He must have a long perspective who sees the Civil War in all its phases; perhaps centuries will have to pass before the full meaning and effect of that conflict will appear. But a few things we may set down now in the record of your deeds which time is not needed to attest, and which have already fixed their place in history.

You saved the Union.
You saved the South from itself.
You saved the republican idea to humanity. This much is yours forever. In saving the Union you made possible the world power which the Union has become. You made it continental and the arbiter of this half of the globe. Its peaceful gain in wealth was greater in the twenty years succeeding Lee's surrender than in the previous eighty years; and that gain dates back, in large degree, to the feeling of business faith and national pride which your victories conferred. Out of the military virtues shown on both sides of the war has come a special and peculiar strength to the restored Union; and this has done much to raise the nation from the third to the first rank. The Union you preserved has become a more widespread and powerful state than was the empire of Julius Caesar.

You saved the South from itself. The Confederacy, warring its hope of life on the idea of secession, on the right of political suicide. The edifice of its civil power had a corner stone of dynamite. Its frame work was of matchwood and its tenants had the vested right, if things went wrong, to set the place on fire. Had the South won, its victory would have spelled defeat; the Confederacy must have finally been broken into smaller ones by the working of its own principles—by sovereign States seceding from it; and in the end there would have been a group of little slaveholding oligarchies, without strength at home or respect abroad. By keeping the South in the Union in spite of itself, you made it great and rich; and its children's children will yet rise up to bless you for it.

You saved the republican idea to the world. Had it been proved that a republic is only a rope of sand; had it been shown that it could not be held together under the strain of its own politics; had it been made clear that peace, order or continuity, must have the strong arm of empire behind it—then every liberal appeal in the politics of the world must have been stifled and every king would have been stronger on his throne. Now there is not a country on the map—not even Russia or China—where the success of this republic in war and peace does not weaken the grip of one-man power; where it does not inspire the hope and raise the spirit and mark the future of democracy.

But veterans of the Civil War, such success begets envy, such prestige rouses fear and the republic must be ready at all times to defend itself and its mission in the world. We begin to hear the mutter of trade conspiracies against us; there is picking at the Monroe doctrine; there is an effort on the part of one eager and surly rival to outclass our naval strength; there is a spirit of unrest which breeds no good to peace. While General Grant was writing his great book, in his last days, he said "Growing as we are in population, wealth and military power, we may become the envy of nations which led us in all these particulars only a few years ago; and unless we are prepared for it we may be in danger of a combined movement being some day made to crush us out." I turn from Grant to Bismarck and find this comment made in the last days of Germany's man of blood and iron.

"In estimating future events we must keep an eye on the United States of America, for they may develop into a danger to Europe in economic affairs, possibly also in others, at present wholly unexpected by most of us. In the future the one cannot be separated from the other. The war of the future is the economic war, the struggle for existence on a grand scale. May my successors always bear this in mind and take care when this struggle comes that we are prepared for it." The menace here is not hidden by careful terms. Bismarck speaks of many dangers from America which must be met, naming one as economic and leaving others to be inferred, but all of them, he shows, involve a struggle for existence. You and I know that such a struggle could not go on without a clash of arms; that out of the warfare of

trade, when the case grows desperate, comes inevitably the warfare of armies. There are those who believe that the war Grant forewore and Bismarck prophesied is not far away, but whether far or near we too will be ready for it and the more ready because, on a thousand bloody fields you, veterans of the Grand Army and your ancient friends of the South have shown what the American soldier can do.

We of the generation that came after you; those of the generation that follows us, will meet the crisis when it comes most manfully, if we meet it in the spirit of your patience and your faith and your courage. And shall we not end it all with your triumph? In the old days when the miners of Cornwall feared that their beloved and honored leader Trelawney might lose his head, a song was sung among the cottages of the coast which echoed from human lips in the deep recesses and galleries under the sea:

And shall Trelawney die
And shall Trelawney die?
Then twenty thousand Cornish men
Shall know the reason why,
And twice as many underground
Shall know the reason why.

And if the republic is to fall of its high mission; if it is to be stabbed like Caesar in the Senate house, amid a ring of hostile faces; if Freedom herself is to die after the sacrifice of life upon her altar, not merely the living armies of the Union but twice as many underground shall know the reason why.

Senator C. H. Dickey a member of the Post read President Lincoln's famous Gettysburg address and the adjutant, J. W. Francis, read slowly and solemnly the roll call of the dead. Post Commander Eaton read from the ritual and Fred Sherman, as officer of the day, decorated the graves, strewing flowers upon each mound.

The Sixty-sixth Artillery fired the usual salute of three rounds and the Camp McKinley buglers sounded taps. As the last note died away Rev. G. L. Pearson arose and pronounced the benediction and the service was ended.

THE FALLEN HEROES.

The roll of honor of the nation's dead in Nuuanu cemetery includes both those who served in the army and those who saw service in the navy. These are as follows:

C. H. Eldredge, Sergt. Co. C, 12th Mass.
J. V. Simonson, Jr., Private Co. K, 18th N. Y. Cav.
C. N. Arnold, Private Co. G, 11th P. R. V. C.
W. C. Wilder, Capt. Kane County (Ill.) Cav.
Chas. Wilson, Corp. Co., A, 4th N. Y. Cav.
E. L. Harvey, Private Co. B, 42nd Mass.
P. J. Lauth.
Geo. Shipley.
Ed. Harris.
Jonathan Austin, Capt. Co. H, 78th N. Y.
Geo. W. Yarrick, Private Co. K, 19th Wis.
Jos. Tilden, Capt. 55th Mass.
John Toms, Capt. Co. B, 64th U. S. C.
J. N. Wright, Sergt. Co. A, 22nd N. Y. Cav.
J. F. Lovejoy, Mate U. S. N., Tallapoosa.
James W. Ramey.
Geo. L. Babcock.
John McCabe.

The honor roll of Geo. W. De Long Post is longer though than is shown by the list above, all of whom but Lauth, Shipley, Harris, Ramey, Babcock and McCabe were members of No. 45. The deceased members of De Long Post who are not buried in Nuuanu Cemetery are as follows:

G. C. Williams, Sergt. Co. K, 4th Cal.
C. P. James, Sergt. Co. C, 58th Penn.
S. L. Buckland, Private 30th Mass.
H. A. Warren Goodale, First Lieut. 114th U. S. C.
W. A. Gardner, Private Co. E, 17th Kan.
J. F. Daly, Corp. Co. K, 91st N. Y.
J. T. Noble, Private Co. C, 1st Mass.
H. A. V. V. Ashford, Sergt. Co. C, 21st N. Y. Cav.
J. H. Putnam, Capt. Co. H, 31st Ohio.
James Teague, U. S. N.
Thos Campbell, Asst. Eng., U. S. N., Cayuga.
Martha Hagan, Surgeon 51st Ohio.

HISTORY OF THE POST.

Geo. W. De Long Post was organized in Honolulu on September 23rd, 1892 and was the only Grand Army post in existence outside the limits of the United States up to the time of annexation. It is even now the only organization of its kind without the mainland, but its members are none the less patriotic or less willing to do honor to their dead comrades on that account. The membership of No. 45 is composed as follows:

E. A. Strout, P. C., U. S. N., Portsmouth.

Wm. McCandless, Q. M. S., Co. M, 2nd Iowa.

Louis Adler, Co. A, 6th Cal.
G. C. Hewitt, Co. E, 20th N. Y. Cav.
Jas. O. Lutted, Co. G, 12th Penn. Cav.
Chas. Meinecke, Co. E, 1st N. Y. A.
Geo. W. Smith, Co. G, 5th N. Y.
Fred. Turrill, Co. D, 184th N. Y.
M. H. Perry, Co. K, 25th Ill.
Jas. E. Duff, Co. G, 9th Ill. Cav.
E. C. Chase, Co. L, 2nd Cal. Cav.
Peter F. Dubois, U. S. N., Lancaster.

The past post commanders of the post are Messrs. Fred Terril, G. Dietz, L. L. La Pierre, Sam. McKeague, John W. Francis, W. L. Eaton, N. B. Emerson and R. J. Green.

DE LONG, THE EXPLORER.

The local camp takes its name from George Washington De Long one of the bravest of the Arctic explorers, and one who lost his life in seeking the North Pole.

He was born in New York, August 22, 1844, and entered the naval academy in 1861, from which he was graduated in 1865. He gained the rank of lieutenant commander in the navy and served in 1873 on the Junata on her trip to Greenland in search of the lost Polar. From that time it became his ambition to be placed at the head of an expedition for Arctic exploration, a duty for which he was well qualified. Johnson's Universal Encyclopedia says of him, "In November, 1873, he explained his views by letter to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, who had already considered the feasibility of such an expedition. The result of various conferences was the purchase by Mr. Bennett, of the English bark rigged steam yacht Pandora of 420 tons, owned by Sir Allen Young. By special act of Congress she was allowed to sail under American colors, to take the name of Jeanette and be navigated by officers of the United States Navy, with all the rights, privileges, etc., of a Government vessel. The command was given to De Long who sailed in her from San Francisco July 8th, 1879, through Behring Strait, in search of the North Pole. On June 13th, 1881, the Jeanette sunk, crushed by the ice, in lat. 77 deg. 15 sec. N., long. 155 deg. 50 sec. E., and De Long with a number of the party, perished on the banks of the delta of the Lena, in Siberia, in October, 1881."

THE FIRST POST.

The first Grand Army Post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6th, 1886, by Dr. B. F. Stevenson at Springfield. The pledge of the original members was:

"We, the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the army and navy and marine corps of the United States, who have consented to this union, having aided in maintaining the honor and integrity and the supremacy of the National Government during the late rebellion, do unite to establish a permanent association to accomplish the following objects:

"First. To preserve and strengthen the kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

"Second. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

"Third. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America and fidelity to its constitution and law, and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all mankind."

IN THE CEMETERIES.

There was a general observance of Memorial Day in the decoration of graves in all the cemeteries of the city. From morning until night there were crowds at the various cemeteries with each person carrying an offering of flowers. In the Catholic, Pearl City, Kawaiahao and other burial grounds, graves were bedecked with flowers, and few were forgotten by relatives. Quite a crowd took the train to Pearl City.

ANNIVERSARY OF A GREAT FLOOD

It is singular that the great Kansas flood occurs on the anniversary of a flood that will always be remembered in the history of floods. Fourteen years ago today the dam on Little Cone-maugh river, nine miles above the city of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, broke away during an extraordinary rainfall. The impounded water added to the already overflowing streams swept down upon the city in one great wave, destroying an enormous amount of property and causing the death of over three hundred people. This calamity created great sympathy throughout the whole country, and a large fund was contributed for the relief of the sufferers. Johnstown has now been rebuilt and restored to its former prosperity.

TIME AND MONEY — Sickneess causes a loss of both time and money. You lose the time and have the expense of medical attendance, entailing a double loss. This can be avoided by using some reliable remedy at the first stage of the sickness. The purchase of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy often proves a profitable investment, for, by its use at the first appearance of any unusual looseness of the bowels, a severe attack of diarrhoea or dysentery may be averted that might otherwise compel a week's cessation from labor. Every household should have a bottle at hand. It never fails and is pleasant to take. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

FLOODS AND FIRE SWEEP LIFE AWAY

Kansas and Missouri Are Visited by a Terrible Calamity.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOPEKA, Kansas, May 30.—The flood is a disaster which has caused enormous loss of life and property.

The rising of the Kaw or Kansas River at this point has rendered seven thousand people homeless and scores have been drowned. The Topeka Auditorium has been utilized as a temporary refuge and now houses two thousand people.

Contagious diseases have broken out among the homeless and an epidemic is feared.

The current of the river is terrific and an enormous mass of buildings and articles of all description are floating down it at almost steamboat speed. Owing to looting by negroes troops have been called out and are preserving order and assisting in preserving life.

Across the river from Topeka is the manufacturing city of North Topeka and there ten thousand people are absolutely cut off from communication with the outside. North Topeka stands on a bend of the Kaw river and the great flood has cut off this bend and made it a partly submerged island. Following the great rush of water fire broke out in the city. Four hundred houses were burned and others which were floating in the stream caught fire and in turn set fire to others on the river. Many of these houses sheltered people who were climbing on to the roofs for their lives. Two hundred people met death, those who were not cremated by the flames falling into the rushing water to meet death by drowning.

Hundreds of others are now clinging to house-tops and to trees, without food, and as fast as they become exhausted are falling to death in the flood. In this way hundreds are already doomed.

Militiamen in boats and on rafts have saved a great many but it is impossible to render adequate aid. The river is now five miles wide. A waterspout this afternoon caused a further rise.

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, May 30.—The great flood of the Kaw river which is now flowing into the Missouri, added to the already big flood of the latter river, has made conditions here appalling. It is raining heavily. Many lives have been lost.

Across the river in Kansas City, Kansas, there is even more destitution. There has been a great loss of life there and 2500 people are homeless. The loss to property is incalculable.

At Armourdale, the packing district, which is situated at the bend of a small peninsula caused by the Kaw river joining the Missouri river at that point, the flood has inundated the whole district. The big packing houses of Cudahy, Swift, and others have sustained a loss of five millions already. The Kansas City stock yards are under water and the railways centering there are at a standstill.

The city of Topeka is built on three ridges which run at right angles to the Kaw river. In the valleys made by these ridges are some large manufactories and the workshops of the Santa Fe railway and these have probably suffered heavily from the flood. Topeka is the capital city of Kansas and has four great railways centering there and for years has been known as the town that has no saloons. The larger number of factories are located across the river at North Topeka and the workmen who have been employed in these factories had their homes along the river banks. Great bridges spanned the river between the two cities, and as the cable states that there is no communication with North Topeka it is evident that these have been carried away by the flood. Topeka, including North Topeka, has a population of over thirty-three thousand and the two cities contain about four hundred manufacturing establishments.

KANSAS CITY, May 31.—The Missouri river has had the worst flood in its history. The water has risen thirty feet and submerged five hundred buildings on both banks. There are 6,000 refugees here and thousands more are destitute. Cars with provisions on board, including Pullman dining cars, have been seized by mobs. Armourdale, Argentine and other near-by towns are desolated. The loss runs up into the millions. At the railroad yards fires have broken out among cars loaded with lime.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 31.—It is believed that the worst has passed. The losses here are 200 lives and millions of property. The city passed a frightful night. Owing to a shortage in provisions there is great distress among the inhabitants. No trains are running and the railroads are blockaded. The town of North Topeka is devastated. But few homes are left standing in the Northern part. Fortunately the rain extinguished the fires. People have been rescued from submerged or floating houses with great difficulty. Thousands are homeless and suffering from hunger and exposure.

DES MONIES, Ia., May 31.—The river is receding imperceptibly. There are thousands of refugees here from the surrounding country. Millions of dollars' damage and the loss of many lives are reported. There is much thievery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The Government is sending tents and supply to the stricken communities in the Middle West.

WHAT HILO TOWN THINKS

Reflections of the Coffee Shop Sage.

The Hilo Herald's Coffee Shop philosopher has the following:

"It's going to be fine for the saloon men in Honolulu if the emergency appropriation bill does not pass quickly," said the Early Riser. "Hear they've stopped the pumps and people cannot get water to drink down at the capital."

"It may be bad for the liquor men as well," said the Cheerful Liar. "I remember one of them telling me a few years ago that the water supply there was the source of a great deal of profit to him in his business. All he did was to take the bung out of a barrel and turn the taps: a quarter inch whiskey and an inch water and let nature take its course. If there is no water supply there now the profit in liquor may be materially reduced."

"They will find a way to start the pumps," said the Kicker. "The members of the House are all temperance folk and they will pass the appropriation bill if they are forced to drink liquor in consequence of neglect."

"I hope they pass an appropriation for a new fire engine in Hilo," said the Early Riser. "We want a machine for something beside show. The boys did not take it out Friday night because they knew it would not work. I believe a competent engineer has expressed an opinion that it is good only for old metal. Had the wind been stronger Friday night there is no doubt there would have been a conflagration here that would have destroyed the town. It was only by strenuous effort on the part of the men who handled the hose that it was prevented."

"What about the men who handled the furniture?" asked the Kicker.

"Well, they were a little excited," answered the Early Riser. "The wind was not blowing toward the main house so that there was only a minimum of danger there and the furniture would have been better off if it had been left alone. Throwing it out of the second story did not improve it much."

"I believe we should have a new engine," said the Cheerful Liar, "and a watchman at the engine house so that in case of alarm he would be on hand. I am told that both hose reels were taken out by men who were not members of the company and that very few active members were on hand. A little reorganizing and weeding out would be beneficial. In most small places where there is a volunteer corps of firemen they have occasional drills, but I do not remember seeing one in Hilo since the Serrao fire. The engine is kept bright and is oiled up but it is merely an ornament and would not be of much service if put to a test. I understand that several merchants here wired the members of the Legislature of this district last Saturday to work for an appropriation. Whether it will do any good remains to be seen. There is so much delay down there that I doubt if we can expect much from them in a matter where supplying the means of saving of a town is concerned. I cannot make out what they are trying to save by delay. The credit of the Territory is certainly not being helped by that body refusing to appropriate money with which to pay bills."

"It's a lot worse than it is during the monarchy," said the Kicker. "In those days it was an unusual thing for a bill to remain unpassed after presentation. After the overthrow the change came, first by the government taking thirty days' time, then increasing it to three months and paying largely in silver when the rate of exchange was one and a quarter for gold and one per cent added if you bought with silver. Later there has been a little improvement but there is still room for more. If the Legislature continues its delay whatever improvement has been made will be lost."

"There's too much scrapping over small items," said the Meddler, "and no time left to attend to the important matters which come before the body."

"You can put some of it down to lack of experience and failure to realize the changes which the United States laws have brought us. A decade from now things will be different," said the Cheerful Liar. "And we may then have men who will grasp a situation as a miser does his coin."

"What's the 'agony bunch' doing these days?" asked the Early Riser. "I haven't heard of a dance for a week; things must be slowing up in Hilo."

"Switched," said the Meddler. "Gone into athletics and playing tennis and basketball. After the Fourth of July they will go back to dancing. Most of the society men are interested in the performance to be given by the Elks and they have their hands full practicing their stunts for that entertainment."

"It will seem like old times when Joe Serrao opens his skating rink," said the Kicker. "That craze didn't last long but she was a wahm baby for a time. I don't know whether the revival will be quite as effective."

"I don't know," said the Cheerful Liar. "There is a new generation of young America in the field, and to many of them skating on bed casters is something new and novel. There is no doubt in my mind that the 'Hall of the Dull Thud' will be as well patronized as the one in the stables a few years ago. There is something fascinating in a skating rink fall a something like the boys and girls mind but very little for the contact does not leave a scar that is visible."

"In this town where it does not cost much to make ice what an excellent opportunity there would be to have ice skating under cover," said the Kicker. "The Hilo Electric Light Works would only have to put up a building on their Puuao lot, run pipe into it and turn on the freemium. I believe that could be

HAPPENINGS AT LAHAINA

Ernest Gilbert Cockett Is Run Over by the Cars.

The Maui News says: By invitation of the plantation officials, a large number of persons visited Kaanapali Camp last Saturday evening. An engine and six cars were finely decorated with leis, ferns and palm branches. Trains left the mill station at 7 and 8:30, moving quite slowly over the long trestles. When the cars arrived at the terminus, the Kaanapali people extended a hearty welcome, which was emphasized by cheers and fire-crackers. Two buildings were lastly draped, and lighted with Japanese lanterns. In one of the buildings a generous luau was provided, and the lower structure was reserved for dancing. After a very pleasant entertainment, the return trains left Kaanapali at an early hour on Sunday Morning. Mr. H. Haneberg made a very good host.

When the last train was within a few minutes' run of the Pioneer Mill, about 3 a. m., a serious accident occurred. Ernest Gilbert Cockett fell from the train, and the last two cars passed over him. The surgeons were sent for, and temporary relief was afforded. The poor boy was taken to Dr. Davison's office, chloroform was administered, and the injuries were carefully examined. There was a compound, comminuted fracture of the right femur, and a flesh wound on the left foot. There was considerable venous hemorrhage, and the limb was badly swollen. About 9 a. m. the lad was taken home in a hack. By request of relatives no operation was performed. In spite of these dangerous wounds, after the necessary dressings were applied, the boy suffered comparatively little.

Last Sunday morning a Sunday School contest for a prize took place at Lahainaluna Seminary. There were a number of visitors, representing Waialeale Church and also "the new religion." All recitations for the present term closed on Monday. An entertainment complimentary to Mr. W. E. Reavis, the retiring principal, was given on Thursday morning, and a luau followed. Mr. Reavis has sold the greater part of his household goods and is making preparations for his departure to the mainland; his purpose being to take a course of study at the University of California.

The four-masted schooner Aloha, Captain Frye, arrived with a large load of lumber last Saturday. After discharging, the vessel will probably load sugar at Kaanapali.

Mrs. Walter H. Hayselden and child arrived on Monday evening.

Mr. Kreuse, formerly manager of the Olowalu Plantation, has been visiting friends in Lahaina.

MINOR NOTES OF MAUI NEWS

Walluku Plantation will close its grinding season and shut down next week.

The home rulers are preparing a grand luau for June 11, at the Skating Ring.

The work of macadamizing the road from the depot to the beach is being steadily pushed, and has reached the Soda Works.

The Pioneer Mill at Lahaina has finished its season's run, with an output of 16,513 1-2 tons, and has closed down for the season.

Walluku is being investigated by several parties, with the view of locating and opening new lines of business here, for which there is room.

Quite a number of prominent Honolulu attorneys are booked for the coming term of Circuit Court and the Attorney General is expected in person.

A special meeting of the Maui Racing Association is called for next Tuesday evening at which matters of importance are to be considered, and a full attendance is desired.

The Kamehameha boys will make a musical tour of Maui during their summer vacation, and as they promise to bring a ball team with them, several match games will probably be arranged.

With the end of this month, the Puunene mill will have turned out 30,000 tons of sugar for the season, and as the mill will run a month longer, the total output is estimated at over 35,000 tons.

Arrangements are being pushed for the Fourth of July races at the Kahului race track, and several Honolulu horsemen have definitely announced their intention to send their horses here on that date.

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done all right and with the quality of ice that company is making there would be a fine surface every day."

"That's a suggestion for men who have idle capital to invest," said the Cheerful Liar, "and I should think it would be taken up either by the company or outsiders. The house could be built on the same plan as the cold storage rooms and the tank could, I presume, be of cement or iron. It would cost a little money, of course, but I believe it would pay all right."

"And it would create a demand for fur and warm clothing," said the Kicker, "that would give a boom to the dry goods business."

"Put it before me that the tank would have to be practically air tight," said the Meddler. "In which case it occurs to me that the health of the patrons would be sacrificed."

W. L. Moody, of Honolulu, has the contract to build the Haku school house.

ALMS TO THE POOR

Twelve Poor Men Enjoy Annual Feast.

The rain fell unheeded yesterday upon the heads of some fifteen hundred Portuguese who were pouring out their devotion to the shrine of the Holy Ghost at the Catholic Cathedral just as did Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal, eight hundred years ago. The rain poured in torrents all day but the festivities suffered little thereby, and the program was carried through as originally intended.

The cathedral grounds had been gaily decorated with flags and flowers, and the worshippers partook of the gaiety of the scene. At seven o'clock in the morning the distribution of alms to the poor took place, and hardly a person but received some token of the day. Meat, vegetables, flour and edibles of all kinds were distributed with a generous hand, and the larder of many a poor family was filled. In spite of the rain the crowds did not diminish and a little before 10:30 o'clock, when occurred the Mass procession, it was at its thickest. All pressed forward to kiss the red banner of the Holy Ghost and to pour their offerings of silver into the crown carried by Bishop Libert. Once the church was reached in the slow procession from the chapel, the people hurried to the auditorium, which was soon filled. The procession filed slowly to the front, the twelve poor, with the children and members of the committee sitting near the altar. Senor Canavaro, the Portuguese Consul, was among those present. Solemn high mass was then celebrated, Father Stephen delivering the sermon which had to do with the patron Saint and the pilgrimage to the shrine of the Holy Ghost.

At one o'clock was given the dinner of the twelve poor, who on this occasion were represented by both Hawaiians and Portuguese. Besides the Reverend Father Pro Vicar Libert and the members of the clergy, the committee and a number of invited guests including Consul Canavaro were present. The twelve men were attired from head to foot in white, which they had been given by the Holy Ghost Society, together with a huge loaf of bread and a silver dollar.

The feast was served at the shrine of the Holy Ghost, the table being laden with enticing viands of all kinds, of which the twelve poor men eagerly partook. Hundreds of people, men and women and children, pressed around the chapel and watched the novel ceremony, during which the Catholic Mission band played. The candles which served to illuminate the shrine were kept burning all day.

Following the ceremony of the feast the people scattered about the grounds, soon to be drawn to one spot again by the auctioneer's cry as he disposed of the goods which had been deposited at the shrine of the Holy Ghost. Here was sold chickens, vegetables, eggs, bread, fruits, cakes, meats and sundry other articles. Many of the articles after they had been purchased for a fancy figure were returned to the auctioneer to be sold again, and so one or two chickens were sold half a dozen times. Then the final purchaser would walk off with a fat and squawking hen for twenty-five cents or fifty cents.

At three o'clock the concert by the Territorial band began, continuing until after five. During all this time the rain continued to pour unceasingly, but the crowd did not diminish, and it was well into the evening before the festivities were ended.

BREWER & CO. WIN CASE

Its Own Valuation Confirmed by Court.

Two of the most important tax appeal cases were decided in majority opinions of the Supreme Court handed down yesterday afternoon, both written by Justice Perry and signed by Chief Justice Frear with the author. The taxable values of their respective properties as returned by C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., and Castle & Cooke, Ltd., are confirmed on appeal from the Tax Appeal Court. Justice Gaibraith writes a dissenting opinion in the Brewer case, but merely records his dissent in the Castle & Cooke case. W. A. Whiting and C. F. Clemons appeared for the Brewer, and W. R. Castle for the Castle & Cooke corporation, Robertson & Wilder representing the assessor in both cases. The Brewer opinion is exhaustive, covering eighteen typewritten pages. Its ascertained law is condensed in the following syllabus:

"Enterprise," as used in the third paragraph of Section 820, C. L., means 'the combined property which forms the basis of an enterprise.' Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. vs. Shaw, 10 Haw. 624, followed.

"Under the term 'combined property' as used in that section no property is made taxable which is not included within the definitions of the terms 'real property' and 'personal property' set forth in Sections 818 and 819.

"The stocks and bonds of private corporations are not taxable under existing laws in this Territory.

"Sugar plantation agency contracts are 'contracts' within the meaning of that word as used in Section 819, and taxable, but neither promissory notes nor accounts receivable are such 'contracts' nor are they taxable.

"Where by reason of the skill, experience and integrity of the officers and servants of a corporation, its good will and the unity of ownership and the unity of use of its various items of property, the value of the tangible property of such corporation is increased, such increase of value is nevertheless the value of such tangible property and the latter is taxable under our statute at such increased value.

"When the combined property forming the basis of an enterprise for profit consists in part of taxable and in part of non-taxable property and by reason of unity of ownership and unity of use and other intangible elements the aggregate value of all of such combined property is increased, such increment of value in so far as it is due to the non-taxable property is not taxable; and when the increment of value of the taxable property is due wholly to its unity of ownership and use with the non-taxable and not to the unity of ownership and use of its own parts—when, in other words, the taxable property, considered independently of the non-taxable, is of no greater value when combined in use as an enterprise for profit than the total of its separate parts—such increment is not taxable.

"In ascertaining the aggregate value of all the property owned by a corporation the amount of the debts, if any, of the corporation should be added to the selling price of the shares of its capital stock."

The appellant returned for taxation for the year 1902 its leasehold interest in certain parcels of land and the buildings thereon at \$36,902.98; merchandise, cash in hand and their personal property at \$45,302.18, and gross insurance premiums received during the year 1902 at \$24,832.99, and the total of these

MAUI CHINESE FUND CLAIMS

Other Notes of Interest From the Island of Valleys.

MAUI, May 30.—Maui Chinese, old-time contract men, are assigning to Alexander & Baldwin their claims to all sums due them from the so-called Chinese Fund, under conditions of foreign office permits.

Twenty-eight assignments will be forwarded to Honolulu today. It is estimated that there are a hundred Orientals on Maui who will thus assign their claims to Alexander & Baldwin for collection.

The meeting of the Maui Racing Association at Walluku was postponed from the night of the 23rd to that of June 2nd, no quorum being present on the 23rd.

The grand and petty juries of the 2nd Circuit will meet at Walluku, Wednesday, June 3rd.

By last night's steamer, Representative S. Kellinor and Secretary of the Senate N. W. Aluli, arrived in Walluku for a day's visit. Judge J. W. Kalua also returned from Honolulu bringing with him plans for the new court and county building, a handsome two-story brick edifice designed by Dickey & Newcomb. The estimated cost is \$23,000.

Mrs. Kittredge, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. F. Baldwin of Puunene, will depart for San Francisco today.

Miss M. E. Fleming of Grove Ranch leaves Maui today for three months' visit to Portland, Oregon, via Victoria.

Mrs. Cunningham, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. P. McConeky of Pala, for some months past, returns today to her home on the mainland, going by way of Victoria.

Mrs. D. B. Murdock, of Ewa, is visiting her parents at Haku. It is stated that the Murdocks will soon become permanent residents of Walluku, Mr. Murdock having accepted the position of auditor for several plantations.

Weather—Strong trades.

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separate items, \$107,038.15, as the 'aggregate value of the combined real and personal property which is the basis of the business enterprise known as C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

The assessor, on the other hand, assessed the combined property, under Section 820, C. L., at \$1,121,137, reaching that figure by the following method:

10,000 shares, (capital of the concern) at \$12.50 (market price at sales of a few shares)	\$125,000
Less assessed value of Hawaiian stocks and bonds owned by the company	2,851,700
	\$1,273,300
Less 10 per cent probable reduction in sales of large blocks, \$127,330, and insurance premiums, \$24,833	152,163
	\$1,121,137

The Tax Appeal Court held that the assessment was correctly made under Section 820 and approved the method pursued by the assessor in ascertaining the aggregate value, deducting, however, 15 per cent in place of 10 per cent from the market value of a few shares to ascertain the market value of the whole, and computing such percentage on the total before deducting the value of the exempt property and not after "as was erroneously done by the assessor." The total valuation fixed by that court was \$629,717, i. e.,

10,000 shares at \$12.50	\$125,000
Less 15 per cent, \$618,750; less Hawaiian stocks and bonds, \$2,911,700, and insurance premiums, \$24,833	3,495,283
	\$ 629,717

With regard to the exemption of Hawaiian stocks and bonds, the court quotes the law at length and holds to the principle of strict construction in favor of the public. "Whether the agency contracts, the bills and accounts receivable, and the increase of value due to unity of use, etc., or any of these, are taxable to the appellants, are questions involved," the court says. As to plantation agency contracts, it states that "the evidence on the subject is meagre, indefinite and unsatisfactory" and concludes "We think that justice will be more nearly accomplished by regarding the contract for the purposes of this case, as of no value."

To its final declaration fixing the taxable valuation at \$629,717 as returned, the court adds that the amount of gross insurance premiums received by the company is, of course, subject to the specific tax provided by the statute.

A separate question is decided in the Castle & Cooke case, as shown by the following syllabus:

Goods purchased without and not within the Territory at the date of assessment are not taxable under the laws of the Territory.

The valuation of the taxable property of the appellant fixed in accordance with the principles declared in the case of C. Brewer & Co., ante.

Insurance premiums in this case are added to the assessable property, their gross amount being \$24,833. The net property was valued at \$125,000, which the assessor valued at \$125,000. The Tax Appeal Court, reversing the Tax Appeal Court, valued the net property at \$125,000.

Justice Gaibraith gives the gist of his dissenting opinion in these opening paragraphs:

I understand that one proposition in particular was settled by the decision of the court in Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. vs. Shaw, 10 Haw. 624, namely, that real and personal property combined and used in an enterprise for profit can be properly valued as a whole or unit for taxation purposes.

THE STARS ECLIPSED

The Walluku's Won Fifteen to Nothing.

MAUI, May 30.—The unexpected surely happened at the baseball game at Wells Park, Walluku, on the afternoon of the 24th. The hitherto invincible "Morning Stars" were shut out, whitewashed, by the Wallukus by the large score of 15 to 0. Practice guided by wisdom will bring success almost invariably, other things being equal. For the last two weeks, early and late, the Walluku boys have practiced trying to remedy their weakness at the bat and they seem, judging from the last game, to have accomplished their purpose.

George Cummings' arm was in proper shape and he struck out ten of the "Stars" while "Jackie" (Jackson) supposed to be the best pitcher of the Maui league, fanned out but one of the Walluku boys.

The Wallukus should certainly be congratulated on their pluck. All last season they brought up the rear of the procession, this year they seem destined to be the winners.

WONDERS HOW IT HAPPENED.

The Maui News has the following: "How did it ever happen?" Well, there are several answers to that query, according to the point of view. Some have a fixed conviction that there was kahuna work going on. Others claim that the mag. word "Walluku" carries success with it this year. While not prepared to combat either of these views, still the News will modestly state its own deductions, with reference to the result of last Sunday's game between the Wallukus and the Morning Stars.

While the Star team contains no phenoms, yet each member plays a good game, and constant practice has developed them to about as high a state of excellence as they can hope to achieve. Pickard's long absence has dulled the keen edge of his play, and the loss of Ned Krueger to the Himaas was also seriously felt. But heretofore no other team on Maui has been able to down them, because no team has worked together long enough. For several weeks the Wallukus have been looking forward to last Sunday's game, and for two weeks they have practiced steadily. There is no question but that the Wallukus have two or three better all-round men than the Stars, notably Cummings, Cornwell and Wright, and the average of the team last Sunday was quite up to that of the Stars. It was less individual quality, however, than of constant team practice by the Wallukus that told in the game. Cummings and Cornwell, the battery of the Wallukus, deserve special and honorable mention for their work throughout the whole game. The Wallukus played an even game of such high excellence that only one error was noted in the reporter's score-book. The Stars showed some fine individual work, notably a running single-hand catch of a sky ball by Smith in center field, which was the most brilliant performance during the game.

The Wallukus took the bat in the first inning, and after Hoss died at first, Cornwell negotiated a bag. Then Cummings played his stick for a three-bagger, bringing Cornwell home, and trotted across home plate on an error. Holt flew out and Kalai died on first, giving the Walluku two runs.

Then the Morning Stars tried out. A Garcia, safe to first. Crowell, struck out. J. Garcia safe to first. Smith struck out. Palapala flew out to short stop, and the hitherto invincible Stars faced a goose egg.

By this time it had dawned on the grand stand crowd that the Wallukus were there to play ball, but it was not prepared for the result of the second inning. They pounded Jackie as follows: Bailey, two-bagger. Wright, three-bagger. Crook safe to first. Huakini safe to first. Hoss three-bagger. Cummings, two-bagger. Holt, two-bagger. Kalai, safe to first. Bailey, safe to first. Wright, two-bagger. Crook, safe to first. Huakini, safe to first. Hoss safe to first. Cummings safe to first 10 runs.

In the second inning, Pickard, fanned out. Jackson, safe to first. Krueger, safe to first. Meyer fanned out. A Garcia fanned out 0 runs.

By this time the game was won, but the Stars never lost heart. Time and again during the game, they would put three men on bases, but an agile Wallukan would invariably pop up where he ought to be, and do what he ought to do, and another goose-egg would be handed out to the Stars.

This was repeated with almost dramatic effect in the last half of the ninth inning when the Stars were making one last desperate effort to break the monotony on the score board. Crowell was on third and J. Garcia who had negotiated a two-bagger was on second. Smith who is quite handy with the stick went to bat and the grand stand held its breath. Smith caught the ball square and sent it across the diamond like a bullet in a breast high horizontal. Second baseman Hoss side stepped to the left, popped it and the game closed with the following score:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Walluku	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M. Stars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tomorrow afternoon's game will be between the Himaas and Lahaina, and no both teams are now in high form. A ninth game will be witnessed.

A match game between the Y. M. C. A. and the Aloha has been arranged for June 1st at Wells Park and if the game being over a baseball team of second grade men be arranged for that day between them and the M. A. A. team.

MAUI EDITOR DISCUSSES PHASES OF SMALL FARMING

Editor Robertson, of Walluku, discusses various phases of the farm problem as follows in the last issue of the Maui News:

One feature of tourist travel must not be overlooked, and that is the desirability of the Islands as a winter home for those who live in the blizzard-swept districts of the West and the ice-bound regions of the North. Thousands of cottage homes for winter tourists should dot the mountain-sides all over the Islands, and this will come true, if the proper methods are adopted to attract this class.

The West and Northwest, with Seattle, Tacoma and Victoria as entrepôts, are markets which would absorb an enormous amount of Island produce which cannot be grown in those regions, and yet which would be in high demand. These markets, with the additional fast steamer service to and from the Islands, practically lie in front of our doors, and the day will surely come when a large export trade will spring up on the Islands, to supply these markets.

Light is beginning to dawn in the matter of coffee production on the Islands, and a surepath to eventual success lies ahead of this industry. The true secret is to build up a taste and demand for Island coffee throughout the United States, which can be done by enlisting the aid of prominent houses in the larger cities. Neither pains nor money should be spared to do this and if it be done there will always be a good and staple market for our coffee.

Wanted.—A commission house in Honolulu to handle Islands produce, exclusively. One of the chief drawbacks to the development of small farming and other minor industries on the Islands arises from inability to market the surplus. Potatoes, cabbage, chickens and fruits are shipped to Honolulu from the Coast and kept in cold storage, and the Honolulu merchants who are engaged in this trade either cannot or will not handle our Island productions. As an illustration, cabbages were raised by the Hayseldens on their new lands in Hawaii and shipped to Honolulu. These cabbage were of excellent quality and so large that four of them would fill a gunny-sack, and yet they found no sale in Honolulu because the trade was supplied by the Honolulu merchants with small, inferior cabbage from San Francisco, at fifty cents a head. The same is true of Maui chickens and eggs, and is no doubt true of many minor productions on all the Islands. It is deplorable that a constant drain of money is being sent to the Coast for these things, and if a commission house, capitalized at say \$10,000, were established in Honolulu, to handle Island produce exclusively, it would go far to develop our industries, and keep our money at home, at the same time

(Continue on page 2)

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IS THERE
FORGERY?Breckons Looking
Into Fire
Claims.

A dozen or more fire claims have
been referred to District Attorney
Breckons by Treasury Agent McLen-
nan for investigation. In all of these
claims, two parties have made a de-
mand upon the First National Bank,
one man holding an assignment of the
original, which in many cases the
claimant says had been stolen or he
had lost. What appears like a case
of forgery of the assignment will also
be looked into by Mr. Breckons.

While none of these claims are for
very large amounts, there appears to
be an indication of crooked work some-
where. The matter was usually brought
to the attention of Treasury Agent Mc-
Lennan through the receipt by the
First National Bank of a protest
against the payment of certain claims.
In some instances it was charged that
the fire claims certificate had been
lost, and in others that it had been
stolen. The First National Bank re-
fused to pay the claim at all, either
to the party who held the alleged as-
signment or to the man who said he
was the original claimant.

Most of the claimants over whom
this dispute has arisen are Chinese,
though there are two natives in the
bunch of twelve. If the story of the
protestants is to be believed and the
claims have been lost or stolen, then
at least there must have been forgery
of the assignment by the holder of the
claim was presented in each instance.
That this is not true in some instances
is shown by the fact that one of the
local banks is the holder of the claim
which is disputed by a Chinese as
having been "lost or stolen" though it
may be possible that the banking in-
stitution was an innocent purchaser.
In some instances also the claim may
have been disposed of at a big dis-
count, and the claimants now that he
sees the money in sight is trying to
get his claim back.

United States Attorney Breckons is
making a rigid investigation of the
disputed claims and is summoning the
rival claimants with a view to ascer-
taining the real facts in connection
with the cases.

There still is a steady stream of call-
ers at the First National Bank from
the opening in the morning until the
close in the evening, and the million
dollar pile is fast diminishing under
their onslaughts. Altogether at the
hour of closing business yesterday the
bank had paid out \$281,000 which is
more than one-fourth of the total
amount.

THREE HAWAIIAN
SALVATIONISTS

Joe Koa—is a representative Hawa-
ian soldier. Formerly an easy-go-
ing, drinking native, he found salvation
at The Army penitential-form, which
made a genuine change in his heart
and life. He is hard-working, and as
a soldier and bandsman is very useful
on account of his musical abilities, be-
ing able to play any stringed or brass
instrument.

Kyoto—The Army has been particu-
larly successful among the Japanese
on the islands. The most of them have
been plantation hands, but our brother,
who is one of the most prominent
Waialua soldiers, is a watch-maker
and jeweler in business for himself. He
wears the full Army uniform, and is
heart and soul in the work of winning
his countrymen to God and The Army.

Ah Leong is at present our only
Chinese officer. He was converted in
the Waimea corps, and no sooner got
salvation than he felt a desire to work
for God. In order to make himself
proficient he came to Honolulu and
took a course in the Mills Institute.
He is now working away on Kauai,
making his influence itself among the
many Chinese over on that island—
War Cry

HOUSE MEMBERS
FAILED TO COME

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The cases against Mrs. Turk and Miss
Mabel Lyle, charged with keeping a
disorderly house, came up before Judge
Dickey yesterday morning, and were
noted propped owing to the failure of
the prosecution to bring Representatives
Jaeger, Kuyphus and Fernandez
into the court.

When the cases were called Deputy
Sheriff Chillingworth sent a subpoena
for Jaeger and the officer returned say-
ing he met the man in the hall of the
capitol showed him the subpoena, and
the representative said he did not in-
tend to obey the summons. The Deputy
then had the police officer station-
ed in the Attorney-General's depart-
ment serve the subpoena on Jaeger.
The latter again refused and then said
to the officer: "I will write it down
for you" and wrote on a piece of pa-
per: "I don't intend to come to the
police court Honolulu, Island of Oahu,
today."

The Deputy entered a rule prosequi
in the cases under the circumstances.

After Wednesday applicants for na-
turalization papers will have a rather
startling question hurled at them,
namely: "Are you an Anarchist?"
There has been a change in the na-
turalization laws of the United States
Congress making an amendment which
goes into effect June 1.

HILO MURDERER IS
PARDONED BY DOLENative Escapes Remainder of Twenty Year
Sentence---Railroad, Is Making
Many Improvements.

HILO, May 29.—Kauhi, a native who
had served three and one-half years in
the Hilo jail on a sentence of twenty
years for murder in the second degree,
was released yesterday upon an uncon-
ditional pardon by Governor Dole.

HAWAII RAILROAD IMPROVE-
MENTS.

The railway center of Hilo has been
moved from Waiakae to Waiakaeue
and Front streets. The last three days
of last week were busy ones with Mr.
Lambert and his assistants for the road
had to be graded and tracks laid in or-
der to carry out the plan to run trains
from the new station on Sunday morn-
ing.

The construction gang graded across
Waiakaeue street to the river, cut-
ting a passage way several inches be-
low the street. The ticket office was
finished Saturday afternoon and at 8
o'clock Sunday morning a large crowd
gathered to see the first train leave.
The convenience of the change was
realized by everyone who had occasion
to patronize the road and by others
who were there to see, if not to take
advantage of the change. The road bed
was as smooth as that over which the
trains of the New York Central travel
and it is a comfort to ride over the
line. The double track to the river will
facilitate freight handling and cars
may be left there without interfering
with passenger traffic. It is probable
that trains will run between Waiakae
and Hilo early in the morning, at noon
and after five o'clock at night for the
accommodation of working men. Mr.
Lambert has made drawings for a car
to be used on this train.

The company has decided not to build
a depot at the terminus until some de-
cision is reached regarding the removal
of the postoffice or until active work
is begun on the Kohala-Hilo railway.
The intention is to have a union depot
and both companies will use it.

Nothing will be done on the Oiaa,
extension of the Hilo road until rails
can be procured. The company made
an offer for a quantity believed to be
in Seattle but when the proposition re-
ached there the rails had been shipped
north. All of the mills are loaded with
orders so that it is impossible to get
the Hilo order filled with any degree of
promptness. Even when the rails are
laid to Glenwood it is not likely that
the company will make any valuable
improvements at that point; the trend
of excursion travel is toward Puna and
if the company decides to build a
pavilion anywhere it will be at Puna
where the attractions are greater than
at Oiaa. It is thought by some that a
sanitarium will some day be built at
Puna by outside capitalists in which
case the attractions of the district
would be still greater and the travel
would increase proportionately.—Her-
ald.

BLOODHOUND PRACTICE.

Wm. Watson, who is training the pair
of young bloodhounds recently pur-
chased by the Hilo Police Department,
gave the pups a trial spin one day this
week. A pair of pantaloons belonging
to Lopez, were hanged to the tail gate
of a wagon and driven over the lava
road through Kaunama. The pups
struck the trail and kept it until they
were tired out. The pair of dogs are
pure bloods from the kennels of Dr. J.
B. Fuller at Beatrice, Neb.—Tribune.

CHINESE SUICIDE.

While making his rounds Monday
afternoon, J. U. Smith discovered he
had lost a tenant for one of his apart-
ment houses on Front street. Yock See,
an elderly Chinese, had committed sui-
cide. To make certainty doubly sure,
Yock used both rope and knife. He
hanged himself with the rope and be-
fore strangulation, had slashed his
throat with a knife. The body was
taken in charge by the police and
buried.—Tribune.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

The last meeting of the year of the
Hilo Teachers' Union was held Tues-
day evening at the home of F. S. Ly-
man. The program was listened to by
about twenty teachers. The work of
the year in Roman history was finish-
ed by Miss Deyo, who presented a
sketch on Modern Italy. The treat of
the evening was the exhibition of Euro-
pean photographs and a descriptive
talk by Mrs. Hyde. Mrs. Hyde's col-
lection was made by herself in Switzer-
land and Italy and is very fine. She
displayed at the meeting over one hun-
dred views.—Herald.

ROOMS WANTED.

From reports from the outside dis-
tricts received by individual members
of the Executive Committee of the
Fourth of July celebration it is prob-
able that Hilo will have an unusually
large number of visitors for nearly a
week at that season. Should the Hilo
Hotel be open at that time it will not
be able to accommodate the guests who
will ask for rooms. It has been sug-
gested that persons having rooms to let
advise the committee of which E. N.
Harris is chairman, just how many
rooms they will have for use and how
many persons they can accommodate
with rooms and rooms and board. The
committee will send these lists to Ho-
nolulu so that visitors may know be-
fore leaving what their chances are to
secure comfortable quarters.

FIRE AT PAHALA

The residence of J. P. Lino, the sugar
maker at Pahala, was burned last
Wednesday. The fire was started by
a cigarette smothering from which
the fire turned very quickly.

NOT INCENDIARY

The fire in the case of the Rose-
wood House fire was unable to find evi-
dence of incendiary. A verdict of
accidental fire was returned.

ANDERSON-RUSSELL.

At the residence of Capt. B. H.

Brown, on Thursday, May 21, 1903,
Alvin T. Anderson and Augusta Rus-
sell were married by the Rev. S. L.
Desha. It was a quiet and simple cere-
mony, Capt. Brown giving the bride
away. Miss Mary Meine, an older sis-
ter of the bride, was bridesmaid, and
James Lynch, of the Kinau, acted as
best man. A few friends were present.

HILO MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial Day is to be observed to-
morrow as usual though the exercises
will not be held until Sunday. Judge
Little is the orator of the day and
speaks on "The Day and Its Memo-
ries." The Hilo band will take part,
and there will be readings by Mrs. A.
C. Curtis, Mrs. W. S. Terry and A. C.
McKenney.

HILO HOTEL WAITS.

The committee in charge of the pro-
ject to reopen the Hilo Hotel report
that they are meeting with great suc-
cess but do not expect to open the
hotel upon July 4th when it is most
needed. It is probable that some effort
will be made to convert the hotel into
a lodging house for the occasion.

WANT FIRE PROTECTION.

There was a meeting of citizens at
Fireman's Hall on Tuesday night for
the purpose of considering ways and
means for improved facilities for fire
fighting in Hilo.

The consensus of opinion was that
the present company should disband
and that a new one be organized in its
place. It was decided then that when
this was done a man should be pro-
vided with accommodations within the
engine house and it would be his duty
to look after the apparatus and see to
the ringing of the bell when an alarm
is turned in.

It is deemed necessary that addi-
tional street hydrants be installed and
more hose procured. This matter will
be looked after by a committee com-
posed of Dr. Milton Rice, A. H. Jack-
son and Wm. Vannatta who will report
at a meeting to be held at the Fire-
man's Hall next Tuesday night. This
is to be a public meeting and it is
hoped that citizens will be present and en-
roll as members of the fire company.—
Herald.

NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. F. L. Nash entertained the
Juniors at a lawn party on the Manee
grounds last Thursday afternoon.
About thirty-five were in attendance
and a merry time was enjoyed by the
little ones.

Just 114 citizens, many of them busi-
ness men, donated, through P. C.
Beamer, money for improving the new
baseball grounds.

G. H. Gere returns to Honolulu to-
day and takes with him complete data
for the abutments for the Waialae
bridge on Front street. It is Mr. Gere's
opinion that the building of this bridge
will be pushed by the department.

The subscriptions to the Fourth of
July are coming in liberally. The com-
mittees are meeting with success in
their rounds and the outlook is good
for plenty of money if all do as well as
those already seen.

Nigel Jackson and Miss C. Martens
will be married on June 8.

The Austin property sold at auction
by I. F. Ray last Thursday brought
\$4100. It was bought in by the mort-
gagee.

O. A. Steven, who for the past two
years has been in the government ser-
vice in the Philippines, returned home
yesterday.

The Kamehameha baseball team offer
to play any team of ball players in Hilo
on July 4 if arrangements can be made.
J. G. Serrao has purchased a quan-
tity of roller skates and will establish
a rink in his hall at the corner of
Bridge and Shipman streets.

Rev. S. L. Desha will go to Hono-
lulu tomorrow to attend the graduation
exercises at Kamehameha, his two
sons being in that institution.

It is said that about \$5000 will be
raised in Hilo toward refitting the Hilo
Hotel. It will be hardly possible to
have the place ready for July 4.

THOSE DAKOTA FARMERS.

The Job of Getting Them Too Much
for One Promoter.

Hilo Side Lights has the following of
local interest:

In response to a recent letter of in-
quiry relative to the non-appearance of
the colony of South Dakota farmers, C.
M. Giddings, the representative, under
date of April 24, says:

"On my return to San Francisco I
was awful sick and that took part of
the enthusiasm out of me, and when I
arrived home I found it took more than
I had to start a colony of well-to-do
men, and as they were all large holders
of real estate and that business in a
degree was a little dull, we never made
the start. Of course it was a big un-
dertaking and somewhat of a venture.
Still I would not be surprised if some
of us put in the winter in Hilo. This
is the first letter I have written since
I left. As my scheme fell through, or
at least is indefinitely postponed, I felt
ashamed to write after they had done
so much to find us a location."

"I am yours truly,"

"C. M. GIDDINGS"

Change of water often brings on diar-
rhea. For this reason many expe-
rienced travelers carry a bottle of
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diar-
rhea Remedy with them to be used in
case of an emergency. This prepa-
ration has no equal as a cure for
bowel complaints. It can not be ob-
tained while on board the cars or
steamship and that is where it is most
likely to be needed. Buy a bottle be-
fore leaving home. All Dealers and
Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith &
Co., Agents for Hawaii.

NEED MAKE
NO RETURNOahu College Held
to Be Exempt
From Tax.

Three opinions are filed by the three
Justices of the Supreme Court in a de-
cision sustaining the tax court's assess-
ment of property on Miller street be-
longing to Oahu College. The court in
an opinion by Judge Galbraith holds
that the college is entitled to exemption
even though not claimed in the tax re-
turn. Judge Perry concurs and Chief
Justice Frear dissents.

The syllabus is as follows:

"It is not necessary to make return
for purposes of taxation of property
which, by virtue of the provisions of
Section 836, C. L., is not subject to tax-
ation, nor to claim in the tax return
that such property is exempt.

"A failure to make return and claim
of the exemption to the assessor is not
a waiver of the right to demand the
benefit of the statute.

"The valuation of \$25,000 placed on
the property by Tax Appeal Court is
affirmed."

The college trustees claimed exemp-
tion on a part of the Miller street prop-
erty used for school purposes, which
the assessor held was waived by fail-
ure to put the exemption in the tax re-
turn.

Judge Galbraith says in his opinion
that school property is exempt and to
hold that there can be any waiver
"would be an act of legislation pure
and simple and is beyond the rightful
power and duty of the court."

Otherwise every property owner
would have to make a return whether
owning less than \$300 or not. The court
continues:

"Where property is exempt, it is not
subject to taxation and there is no rea-
son for requiring it to be returned and
valued.

"This interpretation has the support
of the construction of the officers whose
duty it was to administer the law and
usage under it, whatever weight such
construction and usage may be entitled
to.

"We understand that it has not been
the practice to require the owners of
exempt property, under Section 836, to
return the same; that no return has
been required of the property belong-
ing to the Territorial Government or
the Queen's Hospital or the Board of
Education, or churches and colleges of
property in actual use for religious or
educational purposes."

Judge Perry in concurring says that
only property "subject to taxation"
must be returned. He thinks also that
the two acres assessed at \$25,000 should
not be taxed but says the college did
not appeal from this valuation.

Chief Justice Frear holds that the
property must be taxed because no ex-
emption had been claimed. He says:
"There is a difference between property
that cannot be taxed under any cir-
cumstances and property that is or-
dinarily taxable under the law, but
which for some special reason is ex-
empt in a particular case. In the one
case the property is not subject to tax-
ation at all; in the other case, it may
be taxed unless the party entitled to
the exemption claims his special privi-
lege and shows that he comes within
the exception to the general rule."

The Chief Justice says also that the
statute is uncertain and inconsistent
in many respects so that it is hard to
learn just what the legislature really
intended.

JOHN K. SUMNER
IS IN DEFAULT

Motion for default for want of answer
has been filed in the case of W. M.
Campbell vs. John K. Sumner. Davis
it will be remembered claims to hold
a power of attorney by which he is to
act for Sumner in all litigation, but he
did not file an answer in the Campbell
suit.

An inventory of the estate of W. H.
McGregor was filed yesterday showing
its value to be \$1783.

The Alameda divorce case was before
Judge Gear again yesterday morning,
the plaintiff bringing in another sister,
Mrs. Costa, and her husband to show
that she had not been properly treat-
ed. The court took the matter under
advisement.

Mechanic's liens were filed yesterday
against F. M. Swanzy by Constance
Sterling for \$857.48 and by The A. Har-
rison Mill Co. for \$3,908.98.

Judge De Bolt yesterday granted a
new trial in the case of Lum Sing vs.
Mrs. Marion Luning Hoyt. The motion
was based on the alleged negli-
gence of F. W. Hankey, attorney for
the defendant, whom Mrs. Hoyt says
deceived her, and gave her to under-
stand that he had effected a settle-
ment.

Judge Gear has not dismissed the
Williams divorce case finally, but has
given time for the bringing in of more
evidence. He held that the case had
not been proven as to two of the
charges.

Judge De Bolt has ordered the dis-
missal of the suit of Lucy K. Peabody
vs. H. R. Macfarlane et al., as to Mac-
farlane and J. M. Dowsett.

The case of T. R. Mossman vs. Bish-
op Museum Trustees has been dismis-
sed because of improper service.

Exceptions on appeal have been al-
lowed by Judge De Bolt from his de-
cision in the case of Lyle A. Dickey vs.
Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co.

The closing exercises of Kawaiahao
Seminary will take place on Thursday,
June 4th, at eleven-thirty (11:30) o'clock
a. m. At the close of the program, Cap-
tain Berger's band will play in the
school grounds. Woven work, cake and
ice cream will be on sale.



A great many
people want
long,
heavy
hair, but
how to
get it,
that is
what puzzles
them. The
fact is, the
hair needs a
little help
now and then.
The roots re-
quire feeding.

When the hair is starved, it stops
growing, loses its lustre, falls out,
turns gray. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a
hair-help. It makes the hair grow,
stops it from falling, and completely
cures dandruff.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

If your hair is fading or turning
gray, begin at once with Ayer's Hair
Vigor. It will positively restore color
to your gray hair, all the full, rich
color it had in early life.

As a hair-dressing you will certainly
like it, for it keeps the hair soft and
glossy and prevents it from splitting
at the ends.

Do not be deceived by cheap imita-
tions which will only disappoint you.
Make sure that you get the genuine
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST
American Savings &
Trust Co.
OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.

President Cecil Brown

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Cashier W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
the rate of 4% per cent per annum.
Rules and regulations furnished upon

request.

Our Best Advertisement
Pure Drugs
and
Chemicals
TOILET ARTICLES
and the choicest
line of
PERFUMERIES

At Reasonable Prices. Call
and Convince Yourself.

Prescriptions a Specialty.

Hollister

Drug COMPANY.

Fort Street.

CHAS. BREWER CO'S
NEW YORK LINE

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

NITRATE OF SODA

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.
12-16 John St., New York,
U. S. A.

GEORGE W. OUTCALT**How He Extricated Himself From a Serious Difficulty**

How George W. Outcalt, a well known merchant of Wellston, Oklahoma, recently succeeded in extricating himself from a serious difficulty is one of the interesting stories now going the rounds of the papers.

"I had been working very hard," he says in telling the story. "For a long time I had given almost every moment of my attention to my business and I did not notice what effect this was having on me. But, finally, I saw that my health was giving way—I was getting thin, was always tired and easily out of breath; my blood was poor, my stomach bad. Every now and then I would be dizzy and any little exertion would exhaust me completely. In short, I was all run-down."

"Then one day I saw an advertisement which led me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They acted like magic. I felt better in a few days. My flesh came back till I regained my normal weight, my appetite returned and my general health is now better than it had been for many years. I have recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to many of my friends and am glad of this opportunity to tell what the remedy has done for me."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did for Mr. Outcalt they will do for others similarly afflicted. They are different from ordinary medicine because they act directly on the blood and nerves. They have cured stubborn cases of locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. If you are sick and your doctor cannot cure you, write us and we will tell you honestly and frankly whether Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are suited for your case. We will not recommend the pills in cases which we do not believe they will cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale people are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

IS JUDGE KALUA DISQUALIFIED?

Mauli is to have an interesting term of court beginning Wednesday morning. The criminal calendar is the largest for years and some of the cases will be highly interesting.

S. Ahmi, a wealthy Chinese resident of Wailuku, is to be put on trial on the charge of obstructing justice, in attempting to bribe a policeman to permit gambling games to be run. There is promise of sensations in the case for Judge Kalua has said that he was charged with accepting a bribe in another case, in which Ahmi is concerned. What will probably lend some excitement to the trial is an affidavit which Special Deputy Rawlins will file in court, asking that the case be transferred to some other judge, because of the alleged disqualification of Kalua. In this affidavit it is alleged that Kalua is interested with the defendant Ahmi in a number of business enterprises, among them (two planting and the new telephone company.

Judge Kalua will also have to pass on the case of Okana, who is charged with bribery, and there are also three cases of first degree burglary.

One of the most interesting trials will be that of Neau, who is charged with kahuism. She is said to be an old witch and was convicted and fined in the district court. It is alleged that she caused the death of two men, father and son, by praying. The father was ill and called in Neau and though she sacrificed pigs and sundry other things, he died. A son went the same way, and then the widow had her arrested. As a defense the woman said she had done her best for the two men whom she had been called upon to treat, but their sins had been of such magnitude that she could do nothing. They had, she said, caused the death of the favorite cat of her granddaughter and for that offense there was no help.

KAUAI ARRANGES LOAN BILL LIST

Kauai, the last of the islands to arrange its loan bill schedule, has completed its work. There will be some fine work on the roads, and the county building will be in keeping with this, which promises to be the most prosperous of the counties. The list is as follows:

County building and furniture...	\$40,000
Road machinery...	10,000
Reconstructing and relocating road Hanalei and including Haena with culverts...	10,000
New steel bridge, Lumahai...	7,000
New beach road, Kalihiwai Bay to Hanalei...	12,000
Reconstructing and relocating road Molokaa to Kalihiwai Bay...	5,000
Reconstructing road, Nawiliwili landing to Kapala via Lihue postoffice...	13,700
Reconstructing and relocating road Nawiliwili landing to Lihue via court house...	6,500
Reconstructing and relocating roads Koloa town including road to Koloa landing...	2,000
New steel bridge, Lualaba...	2,500
New steel bridge, Wahiawa...	4,500
Approaches to Wahiawa bridge...	1,800
Reconstructing approaches Wahiawa bridge...	2,000
Embarkment Wahiawa river...	15,000
Culverts Wahiawa to Mana...	1,000
Landings and bays...	1,000
	\$143,000

John H. Morrison of Boston is making a tour of the islands.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

Swelling deposits, easier payments of notes and overdrafts, combine to give the bankers of the community a rosier view of affairs. There seems to be other integers in the advancing prosperity than the mere payment of the due claims, too; for the dividends are coming in well and the plantations which will not contribute their share to the general prosperity of the community will be few.

But even with these brighter aspects from the side of the bankers, there appears a little cloud for them which has for the business man a silver, or rather a golden, lining. The report is almost too good to be true in the opinion of the merchant and man who has to use the banks, but such as it is it is here given. Details I cannot get, but the rumor had its foundation with one of the most prominent of the city's financiers, who is in constant communication with the Coast. As the story goes: The International Banking Corporation, with head office in New York, and already branches in the Orient and on the Pacific Coast, is going to follow the cable, and establish branches in this city and in Manila. The reason for this is apparent. The corporation was formed with some of the best known and wealthiest of the New York bankers at its head, for the purpose of becoming a factor in the trade relations of the Orient, with the United States. When it was determined to cut into the business the corporation secured from the Chartered Bank its Oriental manager, at a large price, and he in turn took from the various branches of that institution some of its oldest and best clerks and managers. With this managerial equipment the concern went into business in the various cities of China and Japan. A branch was placed in San Francisco, which has been developing a good business there, at the expense of the established financial institutions. It was there for business. It got a share of it. Rates were cut right and left, and there was a general system of lower exchange, of interest on daily balances and other trade compelling features introduced. The bank has worked up a fair Oriental business, and it is understood that it will come here for the same sort of trade, of course, having an eye on the Oriental exchange, which its connections should make profitable at lower rates.

As indicating that there may be other things, it is reported as well, amid the gossip of the mainland, that the Guaranteed Trust Company of New York, has decided that it will enter the Orient for business, and perhaps there may be attracted some attention to this city, at least by the managers who must pass through on the way out.

FIRE CLAIMS BEING PAID.

The payment of the Fire Claims, in the face of the fact that the procuring of two witnesses by each of the claimants, goes along well. The Chinese are collecting their money rapidly, there being already about one third of the cash put into circulation, and the prospect that the remainder will be put out as rapidly.

The bonds are not coming into the banks rapidly as yet. The price is now a standard one of 90, and some of the largest of the claimants have made agreements and turned over to the banks their claims, which in turn will be given to the government upon the receipt of the bonds. For convenience and safety Col. Fisher has prepared a special form of warrant, so that when he issues his demand on the Treasurer there will be no doubt as to what the claimant is to receive. The two officials will act in unison, so that there will be no delays or misunderstandings. It is the intention of the banks to act in the same harmony so that there promises to be speedy action on the bonds, as well as on the cash.

KONA SALE AND ACTION.

The published report from Hawaii that Judge Edings had refused to confirm the sale of the Kona plantation is not understood by those interested, owing to the fact that the case was set for yesterday, but would have to be postponed on account of the holiday. R. W. Shingle is now there to look after the interests of the purchasers, as there is a strong belief that Judge Edings will ratify the sale.

No one in authority will give out anything about the plans of those who are the real purchasers, but it is safe to say that at a meeting held on Friday by the backers of the organization, there was reached an understanding which will see cane planted if the sale goes. It is now planned to make the change complete. The mauka lands will be surrendered to the lessors, the lower acreage being retained for cane, and large additions being made. This will reduce the plantation to a business basis at least, and it is said that the owners of the land will be ready to sign new leases at low rates and assist in the remarking of the plantation. There are said to be men with money ready to advance a sum sufficient to put the estate on its feet if these changes are made, but seeing is believing, in the minds of many who have heretofore pinned faith to the sugar belt of the south side.

ON THE LOCAL MARKET.

The local shares market has been without incident lately, owing in entirety to the fact that investors have kept out of the buying. There is money at hand, plenty of it in town, but few people think it time to buy, as they have so many other things on hand. The record for the month of May shows only 673 shares transferred. The prices were practically without range. The sales of Ewa led, being almost half the transaction, M'Bryde being next. Wailua, two and a half points, Rapid Transit five points and O. R. & L. Co., two and a half points constitute the advances for the month.

Forty Wailua at \$50 and 10 Oahu at \$104 constitute the sales for the week. The prices showing no change. Of Kahuku bonds \$12,000 at par and of Railroad bonds, \$1,000 at \$104.50, made the market.

The month brought out several dividend notices. In the list appear Honoum and Onamea, which pay 1 per cent. The former will pay this rate for five months and the latter for seven, according to the announcements, and it is likely that there will be others in the list very soon. Waimanalo had been expected to do more, but it is said unofficially that there may be some changes for betterments which will prevent this for the present. The list is: C. Brewer & Co., 1 per cent; Ewa Plantation, 1/2 per cent; Honoum, 1 per cent; Onamea (S. F. June 5), 1 per cent; Waimanalo, 1 per cent; Inter Island S. N. Co., 1 per cent; Hawaiian Electric Co., 1/2 per cent.

The directors of Brewer & Company have issued a statement to those holders of shares which were contemplated to be combined in the Hawaiian Securities Company, in which is announced the indefinite postponement of the plan. This is due largely to the fact that the New York money market has been advancing since the plan was proposed, in addition to which there are other conditions, if this one is not enough.

The type made me make a peculiar error last week, which being twice wrong could not make a right. As to the Oahu crop the estimate was 28,000 tons in stead of 15,000, of which some 15,000 tons had been taken off. The great yield of this plantation has put the whole outlook in such shape that no one would be surprised if 16,000 tons more are taken off, or a crop of between 30,000 and 31,000 tons.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

There is an indication in the course of the inquiry which is being made that the Manoa section may experience a second spurt, if the new road is cut through opening sea view lands. There have been several persons who are looking at lots in that section recently. The same is true of Kaimuki, where the prospect of Rapid Transit has done much to stimulate activity.

The Kaplan Estate has moved into its new building, and several of the second floor offices of the Young Building have been let and occupied. The O'Neill block will be used this week.

The Odd Fellows are still considering their structure.

J. F. C. Haggin, of the Fertilizer Works, has purchased two lots at the Peninsula and is improving the place. It lies on the Ewa side.

It is reported that Col. Parker will build on the Hatch lot in Pensacola street when it is turned over to him. Several new places on Tantalus have been completed recently.

The Hawaii Lines Boat.

While the S. S. Hawaii was taking sugar at Papaikou on Tuesday one of her boats was upset by a heavy swell and carried into a cave in the rocks. One of the sailors was badly injured by being struck by the boat. He was given first aid to the injured by Captain Dwyer and one of the men and afterwards brought into Hilo for treatment by a physician. The boat that was washed into the cave came out in his about two hours after the accident.—Hilo Herald.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm has no equal as a household liniment. It is the best known remedy for rheumatism, lame back, quincy and glandular swellings, while for sprains, bruises, burns and sores it is invaluable. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for Hawaii.

Some of the members of the legislature are planning an excursion on the Oahu railway.

New Oriental Line.

TACOMA (Wash.), May 19.—The Dollar Steamship Company of San Francisco has arranged to maintain a regular steamship service between Puget sound and Oriental ports. The service has been started with two steamers taking experimental cargoes. These were the steamship Arab, which recently sailed from Tacoma for China with a cargo of lumber, the steamer Santa, Dollar ended from Portland about the same time with a cargo of flour and lumber for Port Arthur. Both steamers will return here in July or August to load flour and lumber and general freight for Oriental ports.

The announcement that the line will be permanent was made today by H. F. Alexander, president of the Commercial Dock Company, which has been appointed agent at Tacoma for the Dollar Line. Alexander returned today from San Francisco, where he conferred with the Dollar Company regarding the service to be maintained. No bid will be made at present for the heavy passenger travel the object of the company being to become an established factor in the trans-Pacific freight traffic.

BAD COMPLEXIONS**Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands. Prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.**

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: L. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: L. TOWNS & Co., Cape Town. How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands, "See CUTICURA SOAP," Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

DR. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cures short attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/2d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London.

Primo Has Stood the Test....

Chemical analysis has proven it pure while the same analysis has shown that imported beer contains various fortifying acids to preserve it. These acids are injurious to your health and spoil the good effect that a pure beer would have on the system. Pure Primo Lager makes muscles and good blood.

ALL DEALERS SELL IT.

LEGISLATURE MAY FINISH NEXT WEEK

Some members of the Legislature believe that with hard work it will be possible to end the session next week.

They point to the fact that the Senate has its work well up, and that the only thing that remains to be done is to pass through the House the salaries, the loan and eighteen months' expense bills.

The unpaid bills measure is practically through with the only delay being on certain items which members are working to force into the bill. Some consideration has been given to the six months' salary bill and it probably will be finished today.

The Senate will go on with the eighteen months' current bill and probably will end it tomorrow, and the loan bill is in such shape that the House should dispose of the matter with one day's work. Harmonious action progresses and there is no reason to believe that next week and early in it too, will not see the end of the session.

Mr. Robert Shingle was a passenger in the W. G. Hall Friday for Hawaii, where he will rusticate for a short period.

Smith & Schipper

138 Front Street, New York

General Commission Merchants and Packers in Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Cocoa, Canned Fruit, Etc.

Agents of the Federal Sugar Refining Co. and publishers of the "Federal Reporter."

First exploration—We are in terrible straits. The supply of champagne is reduced to pitifully small numbers, the cellar is nearly gone and the mineralogist is half dead with grief. Cheer up, old man, the third relief party is due this month—Life.

Crying for Help

Lots of it in Honolulu But Daily Growing Less.

Backache is one of the first indications of kidney trouble.

It is the kidneys' first cry for help. Heed it.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are what is wanted.

Are just what overworked kidneys need.

They strengthen and invigorate the kidney; help them to do their work; never fail to cure any case of kidney disease.

Read the proof from a Honolulu citizen.

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclomere street, this city, one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage, relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself on a lame back for a long while, and my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the H. Hester Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

First exploration—We are in terrible straits. The supply of champagne is reduced to pitifully small numbers, the cellar is nearly gone and the mineralogist is half dead with grief. Cheer up, old man, the third relief party is due this month—Life.



bottle of "Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements and gives back to the pleasures and labours of the world many who had abandoned hope. Dr. S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine and represents the best medical advice of the twentieth century. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists the world over.